

Treasure-Room.

S-2986

301

S Mial, A[lonzo] T.

Account Book 1868 - 1871

[Wake County, N.C.]

40 pp. Calf 13 x 18 cm.

JUN 11 1937

Michaels Family

Papers, 1893-1971

Durham, Durham Co., N.C.

SEE SHELF LIST

46 items & 1 volume

3-7-84

Michaels Family. Papers, 1893-1971. Durham,
Durham Co., N.C.

This collection contains no correspondence but memorabilia of the Michaels family in the form of photographs, printed material, and clippings about Durham and vicinity and Durham people. The photographs feature Miss Eunice Markham, the Durham High School Class of 1906, and reunions of that class. The printed material includes Durham public school report books for Susie and Matilda Michaels, 1896-1903;

Michaels Family

2

Durham High School commencement programs, 1901-1906; invitations to graduations at Trinity College of Augusta Norfleet Michaels (1905) and Matilda Osborne Michaels (1910); program for the May Festival in Craven Memorial Hall at Trinity College, May 5, 1902; contract of Matilda O. Michaels signed on Sept. 2, 1918, for her to teach in the West Durham School at \$70.00 per month; copy of Phillips Brooks' and William Powell Twaddell's "Everywhere, Everywhere Christmas To-night"; and an autographed copy of

the program for the 40th anniversary of the 1923 class of Durham High School.

The clippings contain articles on Willie P. Mangum, Dr. Nannie May Tilley's research for her history of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Durham High School class reunions, gift of the house of the late John Sprunt Hill to the club women of Durham; A. Lee M. Wiggins, "Fairntosh," and the death of Mrs. W. J. Brogden ("Miss Lila"), who taught Latin and Greek in Durham High School for many years, and Matilda

Michaels Family

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O. Michaels' election as elementary supervisor for Durham County schools.

The volume is a ledger of A. Haley Michaels, a Durham druggist. His Ledger, 1893-1911, has two parts. The first part (pp. 1-132) is his Ledger, 1893, from Michaels & Co. This drugstore was on the corner of Main and Mangum streets. The accounts are mainly, if not all, from January to April, 1893. The drugstore then disappears from the city directories. Michaels is listed in 1907/1908 as a traveling

salesman. The second part of the volume (pp. 132-385) is Michaels' Ledger, 1908-1911, from Michael's Pharmacy, which was located at 102 East Street (corner of Main and Mangum streets). The accounts cease in 1911 and are followed by many blank pages with a few stray accounts scattered in the last pages of the book. Michaels and his store both soon disappear from the Durham city directory. A post card in the collection and also in the Post Card Collection shows an interior view of Michael's Pharmacy.

Michaux, J

L

Subscription bills for The Central Protestant. 1879.

Greensboro, North Carolina

Section A

12 pieces

June 13, 1938

D.S.

Mickle, William English, Sr. (Entered in the
National Union Catalog of Manuscripts as
William English Mickle)

Papers, 1849(1900-1910)1941

Mobile, Alabama

Cab. 78

430 items

12-18-53

Mickle, William English, Sr. Papers 1849 (1900-1910) 1941. Mobile, Ala. Sketch. 430 items

For a biographical sketch cf. T. M. Owen,
Dictionary of Alabama Biography, Vol. IV, p.
1197.

This collection consists mostly of the
papers of Wm. E. Mickle, Sr., (1846-1920),^{who}
was Adjutant General of the United Confederate
Veterans, and of his son, Mickle, Jr.

There are only a few Civil War items: a
photographic copy of Mickle's medical discharge

Mickle, William English, Sr. Papers. Sketch.2
from the Confederate Army, February 17, 1865;
a copy of a special order of March 3, 1865,
ordering him to Post Duty at Mobile, Ala.

There are many personal and lawyer's letters between 1870 and 1887 among members of the Bolling family concerning a large estate of land in Texas to which they were the Heirs. In these letters there are references to railroads, cities and other aspects of Texas life.

There are no Mickle letters before 1890. A letter of February 4, 1896 tells of a court of

Mickle, William English, Sr.. Papers. Sketch. 3
inquiry held at Culpeper C. H. during the Civil War which censured Generals Stuart and Longstreet for their conduct at Gettysburg; the signature is mutilated but it appears to be from Joel A. Battle, either Sr. or Jr.

The United Confederate Veterans correspondence begins in the 1890's but most of it is found between 1900 and 1910. It concerns: reunions; camp (UCV) problems; monuments, including a report of the Monumental Committee for 1910; prison conditions during the War; the

Mickle, William English, Sr. Papers. Sketch. 4
death of Gen. Gordon; personnel in the UCV
organization; internal politics and dissension;
lobbying in Washington, including a letter
which tells of the expenses of the Federal
Government for the Northern veterans, the cost
of which is equally shared by the Southern
states; the Confederate Mining Company, etc.

William E. Mickle, Jr. was a 1st Lieut. and
Q. M. in the 2nd Ala. Inf., U. S. V. in the
Spanish American War. There are only a few
papers from this war. A number of his letters

Mickle, William English, Sr. Papers. Sketch. 5
in 1899 represent his futile attempt to get a commission in the regular army. However, he did join the Ala. National Guard, and there are a number of papers after 1900 relation to his activity in it. After 1911 the papers are entirely those of Mickle, Jr. Many World War I papers tell of his efforts to get into the army in spite of his poor physical condition. He did succeed in getting into the Home Guard finally. His honorable discharge and commission in the Reserve Officers Corps are included.

Mickle, William English, Sr. Papers. Sketch. 6

After the war there are a number of papers concerning his various attempts to get a job, especially through the Civil Service Commission.

The UCV correspondents include Samuel E. Lewis, Bennett H. Young, Fred L. Robertson, E. G. Williams, Philip H. Fall, and V. Y. Cook.

There are many letters from Congressmen and Senators relating to Mickle, Jr.'s various enterprises.

The collection is valuable primarily for its

Mickle, William English, Sr.: Papers. Sketch. 7
insight into Texas land deals of the late 19th
century and, more important, for its extensive
UCV correspondence.

MSS.

Sec. A

Middlebury College. Abernethy Library
of American Literature.
Records, 1836-1898.
63 items.

Abernethy Library, Middlebury
College, Middlebury, Vermont.

Typed copies of letters of Thomas
Willis White, Paul Hamilton Hayne,
Lafcadio Hearn, DuBose Heyward, Richard
Malcolm Johnston, John Pendleton
Kennedy, William Gilmore Simms, and
Alice French (pseud. Octave Thanet).
The originals are the property of the
Abernethy Library. The White letters
contain occasional references to Edgar
Allen Poe [partially published: Arthur
Hobson Quinn, CRITICAL BIOGRAPHY (New York,
1941)]. The Hayne letters are

EDGAR ALLAN POE: A

RAPHY (New York,

Hayne letters are

NcD 26 NOV 96 36003232 NDHYne SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Sec. A

Middlebury College. Abernethy Library
of American Literature.

Records, ... (Card 2)

addressed to Julia Caroline (Ripley) Dorr and contain comments on her poetry and on contemporary writers. Hearn's letters were written from Japan to his publishers. The letters of Simms and Alice French contain literary comment, but those of Heyward, Johnston, and Kennedy are largely notes of thanks or requests for addresses.

Cataloged from Guide.

*mjd

NcD

26 NOV 96

36003232

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Sec. A

Middlebury College. Abernethy Library
of American Literature.

Records, ...

(Card 3)

1. Middlebury College. Abernethy Library.
2. Poe, Edgar Allan, 1809-1849.
3. White, Thomas Willis, 1788-1843.
4. Hayne, Paul Hamilton, 1830-1886.
5. Hearn, Lafcadio, 1850-1904.
6. Simms, Williams Gilmore, 1806-1870.
7. Thanet, Octave, 1850-1934.
8. Dorr, Julia C. R. (Julia Caroline Ripley), 1825-1913.
9. Heyward, DuBose, 1885-1940.
10. Johnston, Richard Malcolm, 1822-1898.
11. Kennedy, John Pendleton, 1795-1870.
12. Simms, William Gilmore, 1806-1870.
13. Authors, Amer [redacted] ican--Correspondence.
14. American literature—History and criticism.

NcD

26 NOV 96 36003232 NDHYne

5208-5213

Middlesex, England

D.S.

List of the Freeholders of the County of
Middlesex, 1802

Middlesex, England

2-24-54 Leather 6 vols.

Recatalogued, 1-1-63
(See also bound vol.
cards)

Middlesex, England. List of the Freeholders
of the County of Middlesex, 1802. Middlesex,
England.

These six volumes contain the names of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex in 1802. The lists include three columns with the names of Byng, Burdett, and Mainwaring. In the parliamentary election of 1802 the candidates were George Byng, Sir Francis Burdett, and George Boulton Mainwaring. Byng and Burdett won, but legal action against Burdett's election resulted in a new contest in 1804

between him and the son of Mainwaring. Further difficulty ended with Burdett's exclusion in 1806, but he ran for Westminster in 1807 and held that seat for the next thirty years.

There are some peculiarities about these volumes that raise questions about their origin and use. The tallies in Burdett's column far exceed the votes that he received in either 1802 or 1804. Part of these tally marks, however, have vertical marks drawn through them, and this group of marked tallies equals the difference between Burdett's votes in 1802

Middlesex, England

3

and 1804. Such marks do not appear in quantity in the columns for Byng or Mainwaring, although they are to be found there. These facts suggest that notations were made in Burdett's column for the election of 1804, perhaps for persons who failed to vote for him in that year. However, the method behind the tallies remains obscure. The volumes might be polling lists, an hypothesis that would explain the excess of tallies over votes.

The prevalent watermark is 1803. This fact suggests that the volumes were not used by

election officials in 1802. Perhaps they are records that were used for some other purpose, such as a private record for someone like Burdett who needed a detailed list for his campaign. It is noted above that Burdett's column bears notations that relate to both 1802 and 1804.

The total vote for each of the three candidates in 1802 can be found in The Times, July 30, 1802, p. 2. The vote for 1804 appears in Joseph S. Jackson, The Public Career of Sir Francis Burdett, The Years of Radicalism, 1796-

Middlesex, England

5

1815(Philadelphia, 1932), p. 48. Jackson discusses the elections of 1802 and 1804 in Middlesex.

A contemporary pamphlet on the Middlesex election of 1802 is The Middlesex Election Candidly Considered in Its Cause and Consequences; With a Prefatory Address, To Which Are Added, A Brief View of Sir Francis Burdett's Conduct and Character: And a Short Address to the Freeholders of Middlesex (London, n. d.). It is filed in the Pamphlet Collection as No. 20404.

Middlesex, England

F- 5208

List of the Freeholders of the County
of Middlesex, 1802

Edmonton and Gore Hundreds;
Finsbury Division, Ossulston Hundred

Middlesex, England

107 pages

Leather

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

2-24-54

Recatalogued, 1-1-63

Middlesex, England

F-5209

List of the Freeholders of the County of
Middlesex, 1802

Freeholders of Middlesex Not Residing in
the County

Middlesex, England

199 pages

Leather

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

2-24-54

Recatalogued, 1-1-63

Middlesex, England

F- 5210

List of the Freeholders of the County of
Middlesex, 1802

Holborn Division, Ossulston Hundred

Middlesex, England

126 pages

Leather

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

2-24-54

Recatalogued, 1-1-63

Middlesex, England

F-5211

List of the Freeholders of the County of
Middlesex, 1802

Tower Division, Ossulston Hundred

Middlesex, England

163 pages

Leather

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

2-24-54

Recatalogued, 1-1-63

Middlesex, England

F- 5212

List of the Freeholders of the County of
Middlesex, 1802

Westminster Division, Ossulston Hundred

Middlesex, England

122 pages

Leather

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

2-24-54

Recatalogued, 1-1-63

Middlesex, England

F- 5213

List of the Freeholders of the County of
Middlesex, 1802

Kensington Division, Ossulston Hundred;
Isleworth, Spelthorne, and Elthorne Hundreds

Middlesex, England

107 pages

Leather

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

2-24-54

Recatalogued, 1-1-63

Middlesworth, Chester Paul, 1929-.

Papers, 1983-1987. -- ca. 400 items. (.8 lin. ft.)

Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina

Shelf location: 58-C

Vice-president and general manager of the Statesville Record & Landmark. -- Letters, memoranda, and minutes concerning the Statesville Record & Landmark, a newspaper; along with rough drafts of editorials by Middlesworth. Includes letters from Roy H. Park of Park Newspapers, the firm owning the Landmark.

Gift, 1987.

Accessioned 4-14-87

Acc. No. 87-55

Middlesworth, Chester Paul, 1929-

**Papers, 1986-1988.--Addition, 300 items. (0.4
lin. ft.)**

Shelf Location: 58-D

Vice President and general manager of the
STATESVILLE RECORD & LANDMARK -- Letters,
memoranda, minutes, and other items collected
by Middlesworth relating primarily to the
STATESVILLE RECORD & LANDMARK.

Gift: 01/23/88

Accessioned: 01/25/88

Acc. No.: 88-006

Middlesworth, Chester Paul, 1929-

**Papers, 1986-1989. Addition, 360 items (.6 lin.
ft.)**

Shelf Location: 54:A

Chiefly letters, memoranda, notebooks, drafts of editorials, and clippings relating to Middlesworth's position in the Park Newspapers Company, including letters from Roy H. Park of the Company. Personnel, financial, and equipment concerns are among the topics
(continued on next card)

Middlesworth, Chester Paul, 1929- card 2)

included. Also includes a few items pertaining to Middlesworth's political and civic interests and a few other miscellaneous items.

Gift: 10/6/89

Accessioned: 11/2/89

Acc. No.: 89-112

Middlesworth, Chester Paul, 1929-
Papers, 1943-1992. Addition, 400 items

Early correspondence, 1943-53, while Middlesworth was serving as a page in the U.S. Senate, as an administrative assistant in the U.S. Senate Press Gallery, and with the U.S. Air Force; business and personal correspondence, drafts of editorials for the *Statesville Record and Landmark* and other papers.

Gift: 1/25/92

Accessioned: 2/8/92

Acc. No.: 92-006

Middlesworth, Chester Paul, 1929-

Papers, 1989-1993. Addition, 250 items (.4 lin.
ft.)

Regional Coordinator and Vice President, Park
Newspapers, Inc., North Carolina dn Kentucky Region -
Correspondence, notes, writings, and speeches, 1989-
1993.

Gift: 9/17/93

Accessioned: 10/28/93

Acc. No.: 93-283

Middleton, Arthur

C

Papers, 1800-1837

Madrid, Spain and Charleston Co., S.C.

Cab. 52

1 vol.

1 item added, 12-6-67

8-28-50

Middleton, Arthur. Papers, 1800-1837.
Madrid, Spain and Charleston Co., S.C.

Daily "Notes on the Carlist Spanish Revolution of 1836" [1837] kept by Arthur Middleton, American chargé d'affaires in Madrid.

For Biographical information see Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Iv, 317.

1 item added, 12-6-67: Xerox copy of a letter to Middleton's mother from her mother, Jan. 8, 1800. It contains comments on the social life and various individuals of Jamaica. The original of this letter is in the South Carolina Historical Society.

Middleton, Arthur

2

Middleton's diary is published as follows:
Glenn Terry Harper, ed., "The Spanish Diary of
Arthur Middleton." Parts I and II. The
Southern Quarterly, VII (Apr.; July, 1969),
Nos. 3 and 4.

Middleton, Elizabeth

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Middleton, James

Papers, 1882-1908

Garner, Wake Co., N. C.

Cab. 77 39 items

5-25-63

Middleton, James. Papers, 1882-1908.
Garner, Wake Co., N. C.

James Middleton apparently sold domestic and agricultural machinery in Rand's Mills, N. C. Several bills indicate that he later moved to Garner, N. C.

These papers consist principally of letters to Middleton from his father, brothers, and sisters. The earlier papers are addressed to various members of the family. They generally concern only family affairs.

Middleton's brother George moved to Georgia where he lived in several towns. In his letters he discussed Abbeville (March 1, 1894), Columbus (Dec. 8, 1895), and Americus (April 16, 1899). He also commented upon the gubernatorial campaign of 1894 between William Yates Atkinson and Clement Anselm Evans (March 1, 1894).

Another brother, Leon Pender Middleton, wrote in January, 1901, of his experiences in the gold mines at Anaconda, Col.

Middleton, John and Robert

✓

Papers, 1787-1835

Elbert County and Augusta, Richmond Co. Ga.

Section A

16 items

3-10-58

Middleton, John and Robert. Papers, 1787-1835.
Elbert Co., and Augusta, Richmond Co., Ga.
18 items. Sketch.

This collection consists chiefly of unimportant personal, business and legal papers pertaining to John and Robert Middleton.

There is a commission of 1815 by Gov. Peter Early to John Middleton, appointing him 2nd. lt. in the State Militia. A document of 1809 deals with slave sales in Ga.

Other subjects mentioned in the collection include land sales and the settlement of estates in Ga.

Middleton, Peter.

Papers, 1754

New York, N. Y.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-80

Middleton, Peter. Papers, 1754. New York,
N. Y. 1 item. Sketch.

Peter Middleton (-1781) Scottish surgeon who became one of the most eminent medical men of America in the Mid-eighteenth century, and William Farquhar, a loyalist surgeon forced to flee to Bermuda during the Revolution, are bound over to keep the peace and to refrain from doing bodily harm to Dr. James Magra.

Midleton, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick,
Earl of, 1856-1942.

See

Brodrick, William St. John Fremantle, First Earl
of Midleton.

Midleton, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick,
First Earl of

See Brodrick, William St. John Fremantle,
First Earl of Midleton

Mifflin, Thomas

Papers, 1784

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Md.

Section A

l item

3-12-58

Mifflin, Thomas. Papers, 1784. Annapolis,
Anne Arundel County, Md. 1 item Sketch.

This collection contains one business letter of Feb. 17, 1784 from Gen. Thomas Mifflin (1744-1800), President of the U. S. Congress, to George Clinton (1739-1812), Governor of New York, informing him that the arrangement of garrisons for the Northern and Western States has not been entered upon by the Congress, nor can it be considered until more States, including N. Y., send full representation to Congress.

Mikell, Wiley

C

Papers, 1784-1886

Bullock Co., Ga.

Section A

25 items

1-15-57

GUIDE

Mikell, Wiley. Papers, 1784-1886. Bulloch
Co., Ga. 25 items. Sketch

These papers are from the estate of Wiley Mikell of Bulloch Co., Ga., and deal with the titles and surveys of his 753 acre plantation and give an inventory of his property in 1885, when he took the oath of allegiance to the U. S.

From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

Mikell, William Joseph

Papers, 1809

Edisto Island, Berkeley Co., S. C.

Section A

3 items

3-11-58

GUIDE

Mikell, William Joseph. Papers, 1809.
Edisto Island, Berkeley Co., S. C. 3 items.
Sketch.

These are three legal documents dated 1809 concerning the settlement of the estate of William Joseph Mikell, a planter of Edisto Island. His family was among the early settlers of Edisto Island and prominent in S. C. Two of the documents list slaves, their value , and who was to have them. John Mikell was one of the executors of the estate.

MSS.

6th 23:B Milburn, Yancey, 1890-1977.
Papers, 1959-1976.

15 items.

Executive Director of Durham's
Committee of 100.

Collection contains materials
relating to the establishment and
development of the Research Triangle
Institute. There are copies of
clippings, a news release, report by
Milburn, and an address by George R.
Herbert, President of the Research
Triangle Institute to the Durham Rotary
Club, May 6, 1974. Other material
relates to Milburn's work as engineer,
architect, promoter, businessman and
leader in developing the Durham
Industrial and Research Triangle
Parks. Two items relate to

NcD 20 MAR 97 36587254 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 23:B Milburn, Yancey, 1890-1977.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Milburn's father, architect Frank P. Milburn. The two men designed many public and private buildings in North and South Carolina.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

I. Herbert, George R.



NcD

20 MAR 97

36587254 NDHYme

Miles, Henry

Letters and Documents. 1839-1868.

Addison Co.
Monkton,^ Vermont

Section A

Nov. 2, 1937- 7 pieces
3 " added

Apr. 9, 1936

Oct. 29, 1936

Miles, Henry

Letters and Documents relate to:-

1. Society of Friends.
2. Anti-Slavery Movement
3. Free Labor Movement
4. Fugitive Slave Law
5. Personal Liberty Laws
6. Free Produce Assoc. of Western Vt.
7. Freedmen's Aid Association
8. William Lloyd Garrison

APR 5 1936

Miles, Henry Letters and Documents

Monkton, Vt. Sketch 7 pieces, 1839-1865

Henry Miles was a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers), and an ardent abolitionist. While all details of his life are lacking, these letters and documents partially reveal his activities. As early as 1839 he was urging the use of Free Labor goods upon the Society of Friends. He was no doubt responsible for the organization some years later (ca. 1853), of the Western Vt. Free Produce Assoc. for which he prepared the first annual reports. The remaining material

Miles, Henry. Letters and documents sketch
(2)

(1865, Sept.) relates to a movement to organize a Freedmen's Aid Assoc. which was to work in collaboration with the Freedmen's Bureau for the elevation of the negro. The single unrelated item contains a pledge to violate the Fugitive Slave Law, and was issued by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

This material, although small in volumes, contains a wealth of little known information on various aspects of the Anti-Slavery movement.

Miles, Henry Letters and documents Sketch
Monkton, Vt. 1839-1865
 (3)

There is reference to the following subjects:

1. Society of Friends
2. Anti-Slavery Movement
3. Free Labor Movement
4. Fugitive Slave Law
5. Personal Liberty Laws
6. Free Produce Assoc. of Western Vt.
7. Freedmen's Aid Association
8. William Lloyd Garrison

Miles, James Warley

D.5.

Papers, 1838-1876

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C.

Cab. 46 115 items

6-19-67

Copy of items cataloged, 6-19-67, available
on microfilm.

Miles, James Warley. Papers, 1838-1876.
Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C.

James Warley Miles (1818-1875) was a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church. He served as a missionary in Turkey after he was graduated from seminary. He then returned to his native state, South Carolina, where he held several parishes and taught at the College of Charleston. For biographical information on Miles, see George Walton Williams, The Reverend James Warley Miles (Publications of

Miles, James Warley

2

the Dalcho Historical Society of the Diocese
of South Carolina, No. 4, 1953).

The papers comprising this collection are principally letters from Miles to Mrs. Thomas John Young, the wife of an Episcopal clergyman. Mrs. Young was a Gourdin before she was married, and several of Miles's letters contain references to her brothers, Henry and Robert Newman Gourdin. The Gourdin collection in this department includes letters from Mrs. Young and from Miles.

Although many of these letters were written during the Civil War, Miles seldom discussed the events of the day. He preferred to expound his position on various theological and philosophical issues. He also was interested in philology and wrote to Mrs. Young on etymology and grammar. His letters contain critical comments on books written by John William Colenso, John William Donaldson, Frederick Augustus Ross, and William Archer Butler.

Miles supported the institution of slavery. Unlike many of his fellow clergymen, however, he did not contend that justification for slavery could be found in the Bible. He based his arguments on tradition and the social inferiority of the Negro race.

Except for his acceptance of slavery, Miles's views were generally advanced for his day. He offered constructive criticism of the outmoded system of theological education and of any unwillingness to change traditional

Miles, James Warley

5

structures and thought patterns. He opposed reunification of the Protestant Episcopal church which had been temporarily divided by the Civil War, but otherwise his attitude toward his church appears to have been one of impatient but affectionate concern for its transition into a more modern institution. His interest in philology had led him to accept the German school of higher Biblical criticism. The opposition of British and American churchmen to any historical criticism

Miles, James Warley

6

of the Bible caused Miles great concern.

Miles served as librarian of the College of Charleston and amassed a large library of his own. His letters of 1854 contain references to the catalog which he prepared for his personal collection. This collection is now housed at the college. In 1863, he fled Charleston and lived with his brother Edward Reid in Anderson, S. C. Mrs. Young had moved to Cheraw during the war, and it is from these two places that most of their

Miles, James Warley

7

correspondence was written. These interior refugees were removed from the centers of information as well as of activity. It is perhaps because of this relative isolation that little substantive material on more mundane issues is contained in these letters. Miles's own proclivity for scholarly concerns removed him even further from worldly affairs. He complained of his isolation but did little to change this situation.

He wrote and translated poetry and essays,

but few of these were published. He refers frequently to his "Green Book" which apparently was a scrapbook of sorts containing his writings. He sent his writings to Mrs. Young who preserved them. She kept them and added them to this Green Book which eventually also was sent to her. With Miles's permission, she negotiated with Russell's Magazine to have his poetry published. Miles insisted that he remain anonymous, however, and it is difficult to determine which of his poems did appear in this journal.

Miles noted in an undated letter that he had destroyed almost all of his personal papers and manuscripts. The papers included in this collection, therefore, are those kept by Mrs. Young. It is for this reason that several of the items are papers of her husband and her son, Louis Gourdin Young. The manuscripts of sermons are probably Miles's and not those of her husband.

Numerous subjects are briefly discussed in the correspondence. Among these subjects are

Miles, James Warley

10

Russell's Magazine, William Gilmore Simms,
John Hunt Morgan, Alfred Huger, Jefferson
Davis, Braxton Bragg, Nathaniel Russell
Middleton, Freeman Hunt, miscegenation,
William Rollinson Whittingham, and James
Moultrie and the Unitarian Church in
Charleston.

Miles family genealogy is included in the
October, 1985 issue of The South Carolina
Historical Magazine.

See Ralph E. Luker, "God, Man and the World

Miles, James Warley

11

of James Warley Miles, Charleston's Transcendentalist," The Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, XXXIX (June, 1970), 101-136.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Miles, James Warley

Papers, 1838-1876

Charleston, Charleston County, S.C.

1 Reel

Negative

Copy of collection in the Manuscript
Department.

7-31-79

C

Miles, Joseph A

Letters. 1841-1862.

Cobb Co.
Marietta,[^] Georgia

Section A

7 pieces

1 item added 4-6-51

JUL 29 1940

MILES, Joseph A

Letters. 1841-1862.

Marietta, Georgia.

8 pieces

Sketch.

These letters from various members of the family are addressed to Joseph Miles who was in the Confederate service. They concern crops, and family and local news. The letters are inconsequential since the writers had too little education to express themselves effectively.

Film

Manuscripts

Miles, Margarett Josephine (Mrs. Gillis)

Diary, 1860-1868

Lowndesboro, Alabama

1 reel

Negative

Filmed by Duke University Library.

129

Miles Legion

See

Confederate States of America. Army, Louisiana
MILESnLegion.

Miley, Thomas

C

Papers, 1864-1866

Castleman's Ferry, Clark County, Va.

Section A

7 items

3-13-58

Miley, Thomas. Papers, 1864-1866. Castleman's Ferry, Clark County, Va. 7 items. Sketch.

This collection consists mainly of personal letters to and from Thomas Miley, 6th Regt. of Va. Cav; Caldwell G. Miley, 8th Regt. of Va., 9th Div.; and Amos Miley.

Milford, John

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
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RECORDS.

Treasure Room

L-2987

Milford Baptist Church

Minutes, 1831-1868

Greenville District, S.C.

218pp.

Board

32x19cm.

Records of a Baptist congregation including baptisms, additions to membership, exclusions from membership and services. Congregation consisted of whites, slaves and free negroes.

JAN 21 1972

Mill, John Stuart

Papers, 1839-1870

London, England

XVIII-E

12-8-60

6 items

1 item added, 4-4-73

1 item trans. to John
Clay MSS., 4-19-73

Mill, John Stuart. Papers, 1841-1870.
London, England.

This collection consists of six miscellaneous letters which were written by John Stuart Mill, philosopher (1806-1873). An item of July 8, 1841, has a reference to John Pringle Nichol, astronomer, and the letter of Apr. 13, 1842, refers to minor details of the publication of Mill's book on Logic. On August 17, 1868, Mill discussed his acquaintanceship with Charles Austin, lawyer, who was being considered for a seat in Parliament. The other items involve invitations which Mill declined.

Mill, John Stuart

2

1 item added, 4-4-73. Letter from Mill to Sir Henry Cole about plans to relinquish his ownership of the London and Westminster Review. Either Cole or a later owner of the manuscript has dated it in 1839. Other letters about this matter are published in Mineka's edition of The Earlier Letters of John Stuart Mill 1812-1848, and they date during late 1839 and early 1840.

Milledge, John, Jr.

See

Milledge Family

Milledge Family

Papers, 1755-1853

Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia

Cab. 49, Also 39 items
See Shelf List

1 item added 12/7/77

6/16/48

Recataloged, 9/22/66

Milledge Family Papers, 1755-1853.
Augusta, Richmond County Georgia

John Milledge, Jr. (1757-1818) was a leading patriot in Georgia during the American Revolution. After independence had been won, he served as U.S. Congressman (1792, 1795-1798, 1801-1802) and Senator (1806-1809) and governor (1802-1806).

Included in these papers are letters from several prominent figures. Abraham Baldwin wrote to Milledge on January 13, 1801, to inform him of the death of James Jones. On

Feb. 17, 1801, Baldwin wrote about the election of Thomas Jefferson as President. Baldwin and James Jackson sent Milledge a copy of a constitutional amendment carried in Congress. Another amendment is discussed in a letter from Baldwin dated Jan. 30, 1806. Thomas Mann Randolph corresponded with Milledge on Jan. 5, 1803, and Mar. 12, 1804. In the earlier letter, Randolph discussed the efforts by Federalist leaders to arouse hostility against Spain. The second letter

is a request for the payment for slaves purchased by Milledge from Randolph. Randolph also commented on the preparation of a plan of government for Louisiana, a new post for James Monroe, Aaron Burr's political support and the impeachment proceedings against Samuel Chase and John Pickering.

Several items are concerned with the delineation of boundaries between South Carolina and Georgia. Written in 1803, these items include copies of correspondence

between Milledge and James Burchell Richardson, governor of South Carolina, and papers relevant to the action of the South Carolina legislature on this matter. A report dated Dec. 9, 1803, contains ■ resolution of the Georgia House of Representatives expressing ■ desire to negotiate with South Carolina on improving the navigation of the Savannah and Tugalo rivers.

On June 5, 1804, Josiah Meigs wrote to Milledge concerning the purchase of

unidentified apparatus, possibly some equipment for the University of Georgia.

Henry Lee wrote to Milledge to inquire about a grant of land awarded to his troops by Georgia in gratitude for their services in the Revolution (Jan. 6, 1806).

In a letter dated June 5, 1811, Thomas Jefferson discussed the cultivation of benne* seeds and the condition of his herd of Barbary sheep.

Joseph Habersham commented on the settle-

*Sesame

ment of his brother's estate in a letter of May 26, 1812.

Augustin Smith Clayton urged Milledge to resume his political career (Oct. 20, 1813).

In a letter of Feb. 17, 1846 to John Milledge (III), Robert Augustus Toombs discussed Cave Johnson, appointments to West Point, the Oregon boundary dispute, and various individuals and incidents of the Polk administration

Other items in this collection include letters from Goode Bryan, Henry Lewis

Benning, and Alexander Hamilton Stephens; papers relevant to the settlement of the estate of the family of Gov. John Milledge's first wife, Martha (Galphin) Milledge; and land grants and other papers executed by Milledge during his terms as governor. A broadside dated Dec. 3, 1805, contains the opinions of the Georgia legislature on several proposed amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

1 item added, 12/7/77: In a letter to John Milledge (III) from Speedwell, S.C. (Aug. 17, 1840), Thomas Rowse describes the

effects of yellow fever and bad weather on his plantation. The fever has hit both his family and his slaves. Heavy rains are damaging his cotton and fodder crops.

Mrs. Miller's Music Score Book

F- 6417

N.d.

N.p.

149pp. Boards $36\frac{1}{2}$ x $29\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

(Individual titles listed separately)

4-19-61

Miller, Andrew J.

Papers, 1831-1854

Augusta, Richmond Co., Ga.

Section A

added 10-26-59

15 items
5 items

11-18-56

GUIDE

Miller, Andrew J. Papers, 1831-1854. Augusta,
Richmond Co., Ga. 26 items. Sketch

Business papers include suits for money
due, physician's account, land sales, etc.

From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

5 items added 10-26-59: Business papers,
some of which relate to the settlement of an
estate in Ga.

Miller, Ann Eliza (Ashe)

Papers, 1860-1864

Wilmington, New Hanover Co., N.C.

Section A

17 items

6-13-62

Miller, Ann Eliza (Ashe). Papers, 1860-1864.
Wilmington, New Hanover Co., N. C.

Ann Eliza (Ashe) Miller was a descendant of Samuel Ashe, a prominent leader of the independence movement in N.C. She was married to Dr. James Miller, a native of Georgia, and had at least four children, Thomas, Samuel, Mary and Annie Grange Miller.

The majority of the letters in this collection were written by Mrs. Miller to her father-in-law, who resided in Georgia. She had left Wilmington during the Civil War, the period

Miller, Ann Eliza (Ashe)

2

during which she wrote these letters, and moved frequently to avoid the areas of military activity. Her husband served as a doctor in Branch's and Lane's brigades, A.P. Hill's Division, C.S.A. Army.

These letters generally contain only routine family information, though some references are made to the activities of her husband. In an undated letter, Samuel A'Court Ashe discussed Ashe family genealogy. Ashe was probably Mrs. Miller's cousin and is mentioned in several letters.

Miller, Bell (Halsey)

NUCMC

Papers, 1861-1862

Bridgehampton, Suffolk Co., N.Y.

Section A

65 items

12-7-82

Miller, Bell (Halsey). Papers. Bridgehampton,
Suffolk Co., New York

Letters from C. E. Halsey, Assistant Surgeon of the 40th (Mozart) Regiment of New York Volunteers to his sister Bell (Halsey) Miller, pencil sketches by him of the battlefield at Fair Oaks and of an unidentified battlefield, and three pen and ink sketches by his brother, E. Sidney Halsey, also of the 40th Regt., constitute most of this collection. The sketches by E. S. Halsey are of Langley, Va., Carver

Miller, Bell (Halsey)

2

Hospital in Washington, D.C., and Camp Bliss,
Upton's Hill, Va. See Frederick Clark Floyd's
History of the Fortieth (Mozart) Regiment, New
York Volunteers... (Boston, 1909).

The Halsey brothers were stationed at Camp Sacket near Alexandria, Va., in 1861 and early 1862. Their letters convey the marked contrast between the attitudes of the soldiers in the Union Army when starting off to war and later after they had been ill housed and ill fed, endured marching and sleeping in adverse weather,

tried to march and move equipment over almost impassable roads, and experienced the horrors of battle. Dr. Halsey's letters to his sister give graphic descriptions of the hardships of army life and particularly that of a surgeon and the casualties of major battles and skirmishes. He sometimes worked around the clock amputating limbs, treating wounds, and administering medicine and stimulants when they were available. He was in most of the Peninsula Campaign. The battles about which he writes in most detail are Yorktown, Williamsburg, and

Fair Oaks. Many of the Mozarts were either killed or wounded during the Campaign. In his report of June 1, 1862, on the Battle of Fair Oaks to Capt. George W. Mindil of Birney's Brigade, of which the 40th N.Y. Vols. was a unit, Col. Thomas W. Egan of that regiment praised Dr. Halsey and the Reverend William H. Gilder, regiment chaplain. In July 1862, after having qualified by examination a year earlier to act as surgeon, Dr. Halsey sought to have his rank raised to that of surgeon. He was

Miller, Bell (Halsey)

5

already ill, and died around August 1, 1862, of a fever that may have been typhoid.

Early during his service in the Army of the Potomac, Dr. Halsey did picket duty in Virginia. On Jan. 20, 1862, he reported his observations during three days of picket duty with a cavalry unit. He wrote of the industrious spinning of Virginia women individually in their homes and at spinning bees, the concern of a "generous landlord" about his possessions with so many Federal troops around, the raiding of deserted

homes, foraging, secessionists selling things to Federal soldiers, and his promising one farmer to come out from camp later and vaccinate twenty-five children. Whether he fulfilled this promise is not recorded.

While in camp near Fortress Monroe in March, 1862, Dr. Halsey wrote that all the houses abandoned by secessionists had been filled with contrabands. He also reported that the abandoned Chesapeake Female Seminary had been filled with them, but subsequently he reported that it

had been taken over as a hospital. In mentioning the contrabands he said they had had "some comical exploits" among them. E. Sidney Halsey's undated sketch of Langley, Va., carries the statement that Burk's Hotel, formerly the headquarters of Gen. William H.H. McCall, was at the time the sketch was drawn filled with contrabands.

Letters about the death of Dr. Halsey, including one from Dr. James E. Dexter, Surgeon of the 40th New York Vols., and whom Dr. Halsey

Miller, Bell (Halsey)

8

mentioned frequently in his letters, portray him as a fine and likeable person as well as an able surgeon whose death was a tragic loss.

Miller, E.B.

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RECORDS.

Miller, Edward C.

Papers, 1863-1890

Chesterfield County, Va. and New York, N. Y.

10 - D

177 items

3-6-58

Miller, Edward C. Papers, 1863-1890. Chesterfield County, Va. and New York, N. Y. 177 items
Sketch.

This collection pertains chiefly to Edward C. Miller who lived in Chesterfield County, Va., before going to New York, where he was, successively, instructor in architectural drawing, Cooper Union Institute; and architect and civil engineer, Office of Engineer of Construction, Department of Public Works. Some items, mainly personal letters, are written in German script, and have not been read by the cataloguer.

Miller, Edward C.

2

Subjects mentioned include personal, social business, engineering, architectural, and legal matters; personal debts; love; suicide; travel in Germany. (Letter of Jan. 13, 1874); crops in Va.; U. S. Grant's Funeral (Letter of Nov. 9, 1885); and the building of Morningside Ave. Drive?, in New York (Letter of Aug. 4, 1890).

Other names which appear in the collection include B. A. Hancock and Capt. E. H. Flournoy, both of Chesterfield County; Asa Gray (Letter of ca. 1878); Hermann Luckhardt; Alfred R. Court- and Henry G. Cannon, Richmond lawyers; and ney

Miller, Edward C.

3

Edward C. Becker; George Thurber, and Ernst von Ninonberg.

A letter of Nov. 1, 1876 mentions Samuel J. Tilden and the presidential elections of that year.

A letter of Sept. 13, 1881 discusses politics in Va., readjusters (Mahonites), Democrats, Republicans, and the Negro voters. The view is expressed that division among the whites gives the balance of power to the Negroes.

On Dec. 6, 1881, Alonzo Bell, U. S. Acting Secretary of the Interior, and Virgil D.

Miller, Edward C.

4

Stockbridge, U. S. Acting Commissioner of Patents, grant letters of patent to Eugène Borde, Jules Petit-Laroche, and Em. La Callette of Bordeaux, France, for an improvement in hoisting engines. (This item is enclosed with a letter of Apr. 27, 1883.)

Edward C. Miller writes on Feb. 8, 1887, that he has been appointed to a government post in Washington.

A letter of Oct. 31, 1889, mentions William Mahone and the Va. gubernatorial elections of that year.

M-2988

86 Miller, James P.

Notes on lectures of Benjamin Rush
delivered at the University of Penn-
sylvania. 1811-1812

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

NOV 5 1933

Miller, John Blount

Papers, 1773-1856

Sumterville, Sumter Co., S. C.

Cab. 40 : 2 boxes

165 items

GUIDE 3-14-58
3-7-35

13 items added

Miller, John Blount. Papers, 1773-1856. Sumterville, Sumter Co., S. C. 178 items. Sketch.

Legal correspondence, bills of sale for slaves, and other business papers of John Blount Miller (d. 1851), commissioner in equity for Sumter District, including letters from W. H. DeSaussure, C. G. Memminger, John B. O'Neall, R. Y. Hayne, and Thomas Sumter.

See also Miller's Plantation Record Book (Vol. 1287*); McNair, John, MSS.; and Murrell, William, MSS.

13 items added 3-14-58 (transferred from S. C.
*Over

Miller, John Blount

2

Misc. Land Surveys): These documents largely supplement papers already in the collection. In part they concern land transactions of J. B. Miller, beginning in 1773. Miller was evidently a large landowner in the Sumter District.

Six documents, dated 1830, 1840, 1841, and 1843, are concerned with the Bethel Baptist Church.

There is an extensive Miller collection at the South Caroliniana Library in Columbia.

Miller, John D.

Papers, 1830-1865

Near Hillsborough, Orange County, N.C.

Section A 1 vol.

6 items & 1 vol. added, 4-4-67

10-14-59

Miller, John D. Papers, 1830-1865. Near Hillsborough, Orange Co., North Carolina

The commonplace book, 1845-1848, of John D. Miller is that of a small merchant and a farmer who lived near Hillsborough, N.C., in Orange Co. He lists prices of commodities he sold to various people of the county. John D. Miller notes his marriage on July 25, 1847, to Martha M. Jackson.

6 items and 1 vol. added, 4-4-67, are an arithmetic book and 6 manuscripts found in it. Between May and July, 1830, John D. Miller was

Miller, John D.

2

evidently in school studying business arithmetic.
He probably attended Hillsborough Academy, as
no public school was available at the time. The
miscellaneous accounts found in the book contain
one to Captain John Berry, 1858-1860.

An 1846 love poem is of interest in the light
of his marriage in 1847.

F- 6028

C.

Miller, John L.

Daybook, 1849

Strasburg, Shenandoah Co., Va.

150 pp.

Boards

34 x 20 1-2 cm.

8-19-58

GUIDE

ff- 6069

Miller, John W.

Ledger, 1835-1839

State Mills, Va.

363 pp. Leather 28 1-2 x 43 1-4 cm.

10-6-58

GUIDE

MSS.

2nd 51:c Miller, John W.

John W. and Lewis Miller papers,
1835-1900.

241 items.

State Mills (Rappahannock Co.), Va.
residents.

Collection contains business papers,
family letters and legal papers of the
the Miller family.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

I. Miller, Lewis.

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587183 NDHYme

Miller, John W. & O.P.

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MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.**

Miller, Joseph A.

Papers, 1882 (1891-1905) 1943

Nineveh, Warren Co., Va.

4 - B

387 items and 1 vol.

8-24-59

Miller, Joseph A. Papers, 1882 (1891-1905)
1943. Nineveh, Warren Co., Va. 387 items and
1 vol. Sketch.

This collection consists almost wholly of the letters written or received by the Joseph A. Miller family. The father himself writes relatively few, but, especially in the early 1890's, while he represented Frederick County in the Va. House of Delegates, he has numerous requests dealing with the local interests of his constituents. One example if this is a vigorous protest against the high tolls imposed by the Valley Turnpike Co., charging even higher mileage rates than the B. & O. Railroad. The

Miller, Joseph A.

2

writer concludes by saying that such monopolistic procedure would even bring a blush of shame to the "Tin Plate" cheeks of "Protectionist" McKinley.

The most interesting letters, however, are those in which his daughters are involved, especially Shirley and Mabel. Shirley is the writer of only one letter in the entire collection, but she receives more than anyone else, and most of them from non-related friends, especially of the opposite sex. The first of these is a school boy of Washington, D. C., who claims he is 12 years old. Those of more mature years

Miller, Joseph A.

3

include one signing himself Charlie, with most of his letters coming from Brooklyn, Joseph Hopkins, letters coming frequently from Altanta, and Clifford beginning as a student of Randolph Macon College at Ashland, Va. One does not, however, get the impression that she was a silly girl, or a flirt. These letters are all written in refined taste and sincere admiration. She must have been a person of unusual grace and charm. Almost everyone writing to or about her, even those of an older generation, such as Aunts and Uncles, invariably attach some adjectives of sincere endearment to her name

Miller, Joseph A.

4

when it is mentioned.

The interest in the letters involving Mabel lies in her career as a teacher of penmanship, beginning in 1905 in the small village of Berryville, Va. But before long she is located in Ashville, and in cooperation with a Penmanship Publishing House of New York, she is credited with helping considerably in introducing the "Palmer" muscular movement in the schools of numerous cities in N. C., such as Raleigh, Charlotte, Concord, High Point, Rocky Mount, and Gastonia.

Concerning the two World Fairs coming in the

Miller, Joseph A.

5

time range of these letters, the first, the one at Chicago in 1893, receives little or no mention in the letters. But in the miscellaneous items there is a full newspaper page in fine print, giving elaborate details concerning the exhibits and amounts of money estimated for the various ones by states and nations. But for the one in St. Louis, celebrating the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase in 1904, there is one letter giving a colorful account of a firsthand impression. Miss Alice Jenkins, a student friend of the Miller girls, after the close of a teacher's summer session at Powhatan College,

Miller, Joseph A.

6

joins a company of 108 on a grand tour. Their first stop is at Monticello, viewing with patriotic reverence, the shrine of the Jefferson home. Then came the scenes and impressions at the fair itself. While the writer is temporarily conscious of the numerous things that are flamboyant and bizarre, she proceeds at one to describe with exquisite coloring and elegant historic symbolism the finer and deeper significance of the whole occasion.

The volume is a letterpress book (1889) of R. L. Miller of Winchester, Va. The letters concern business matters.

M-1756

Miller Laurence and Company

Ledger, 1848-1859

Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina

110 pp.

Boards

20 x 17 cm.

An accounts receivable ledger

11-1-62

Miller Laurence and Company. Ledger, 1848-1859.
Statesville, Iredell County, N. C.

These accounts list names, dates, and amounts that are owed, but they do not include the goods or services for which these debts were incurred. The accounts are arranged alphabetically. The records are especially abundant for the early and middle 1850's. A few random dates from the 1870's and 1880's also appear. These items are rare, however, and seem unrelated to Miller Laurence and Co. Therefore, they are ignored in the labeling of this volume.

Inserted in the back of the volume are fourteen pages that also contain accounts for the 1850's from this firm.

S-5924

Miller, Mabel M.

Autograph Album, 1882-1889

Somerville, Fauquier Co., Va., and v. p.
in Va.

150 pp.

Cloth

12 1-3 x 19 1-3 cm.

8-2-58

GUIDE.

MSS.
Small Coll.

Miller, Peggie.

Papers, 1889-1916.

13 items.

Winchester, Va. resident.

**Collection contains miscellaneous
items including papers of C.A. Wine of
Mt. Jackson, Va. and two letters from
Japan, 1916.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***lcs**

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587241 NDHYme

Miller, Stephen Decatur

Papers, 1828-1834

Stateburg, Sumter Co., S. C.

Section A

7 items

4-14-70

Miller, Stephen Decatur. Papers. Stateburg,
Sumter Co., S. C.

Stephen Decatur Miller, governor of South Carolina (1828-1830) and United States Senator (1831-1833), was a leading spokesman for nullification in that state. Two of the items in this collection reflect the political feeling of the 1830's. A letter of January 10, 1830, from James A. Cocke, a newspaper editor in Lancaster, S. C., describes the political climate there and his troubles in editing an

Miller, Stephen Decatur

2

independent newspaper. A draft of a letter written by Miller to an unnamed newspaper editor (Sept. 6, 1830 [?]) expresses Miller's distaste for the editor's federalist views. The other items are receipts and notices concerning Miller's subscriptions to various newspapers.

Miller, Stephen Franks

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RECORDS.

Chapel

L- 2990

Miller, Thomas

C

Day Book, 1849-1850

Alexander County, North Carolina

140 pp.

Boards

31 x 19 cm.

OCT 3 1940

Miller, William

NUCMC

Papers, 1837-1949

London, England

18-G &

21 items & 5 vols.

SEE SHELF LIST

6-28-72

Miller, William, Papers. London, England

William Miller was born in 1869. From 1903 to 1925, he served as Honorary Librarian of the Dickens Fellowship in London. His research on Dickens culminated in a bibliography privately printed in London and later in The Dickens Student and Collector brought out by Harvard University Press in 1946.

The five large scrapbooks among his papers contain numerous articles on Dickens. Collected principally from British and American

periodicals and newspapers, these clippings record the reception given Dickens by literary critics during his lifetime as well as by those of succeeding generations. Several articles compare Dickens with his popular contemporary, William Makepeace Thackeray, and with other authors prominent in nineteenth century English literature. A number of the pieces are illustrated articles describing areas of London and other locales used as settings for Dickens's novels.

Biographical material on Dickens and his family is abundant. Reminiscences written by his children and others associated with him are included. Several of the articles contain letters written by Dickens, Carlyle, Thackeray, and other notable figures of the times.

The unmounted items are materials similar to those pasted in the scrapbook. Two are colored cartoons of Dickens characters, one of Sairey Camp and the other of Dolly Varden.

Miller, William A.

C

Papers, 1923

Lynchburg, Campbell Co., Va.

Section A

2 items

7-26-57

GUIDE

Miller, William A. Papers, 1923. Lynchburg,
Campbell Co., Va. 2 items. Sketch

This collection pertains to Lynchburg, Va., and particularly to William A. Miller and his son, Wirt H. Miller. The first item is a letter of May 29, 1923 from the younger Miller to Charles M. Guggenheim (Sr. or Jr. ?), enclosing an account of Lynchburg written by the elder Miller in May, 1923, when he was 99 years old. The account contains some interesting personal recollections. For information about William A. Miller see R. H. Early, Campbell Chronicles (1927), p. 219; and Rosa Faulkner

Miller, William A. 2

Yancey, Lynchburg and Its Civic, Neighbors
(1935), p. 190.

This collection was originally a part of
the Don Preston Peters Collection.

Miller, William Henry

Papers, 1865

Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., Pa.

Section A 1 item

11-16-72

Miller, William Henry. Papers. Harrisburg,
Dauphin Co., Pa.

William Henry Miller (1829-1870), lawyer and Congressman, was born in Landisburg, Pennsylvania. After graduating from Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, he passed the bar exam and practiced law in Harrisburg and then later in Bloomfield. From 1854 to 1863 he was a clerk in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. His political career included a term in the Pennsylvania Senate (1858-1859) and a term in the

Miller, William Henry

2

U.S. House of Representatives as a Democrat (1863-1865). In later years he resumed his law practice and was involved in journalism.

The letter of April 14, 1865, was written to Miller by Paul Leidy, a former Congressman also from Pennsylvania. The purpose of the letter was to cancel a newspaper subscription, but in a postscript Leidy mentions the fact that the radical Republicans have been denouncing Grant for his leniency toward Lee.

MSS.

~~6th 1002; Brown Office~~

Miller family.

Papers, 1785-1947.

161 items.

Lewis A. Miller was a medical student in Philadelphia in the 1840's and a member of the Virginia legislature in 1852.

Legal papers (1785) concerning the Clover and Cochran families of Frederick County; family, legal, and financial papers starting in 1808 concerning the family of John and Abraham Miller, George S. Miller, and George's brother, Lewis A. Miller. Topics include the conviction of two slaves for the murder of their master. One letter (1866) is from Robert E. Lee to Mrs. Godfrey.

NcD

19981008 #40067233 NDHYne SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 10:D, Erwin Office
Miller family.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Miller, declining an invitation.

Papers (1910-1930) concern the leasing
of land in Oklahoma, oil speculation
there, and the town of Preston.

Cataloged from guide.

*hab

1. Miller, Abraham.
2. Miller, George S.
3. Miller, Godfrey, Mrs.
4. Miller, John.
5. Miller, Lewis A.
6. Clover family.
7. Cochran family.
8. Land--Oklahoma.
9. Oil Industries--
Oklahoma--History.
10. Slaves.
11. Frederick county (Va.)
- I. Lee, Robert E., (Robert Edward), 1807-1870.

NcD

19981008 #40067233 NDHYne

Miller Family. Papers. Winchester, Frederick
Co., Virginia

These are letters and legal and financial papers of the Miller family who settled in the vicinity of Winchester, Virginia, in the early 1800's. The earliest letter, dated 1819, is addressed to Messrs. John and Abraham Miller. In the 1840's, George S. Miller writes letters to his brother Lewis A. Miller, a medical student in Philadelphia. In a letter of Mar. 7, 1842, George Miller tells of the conviction of

Miller Family

2

two Negro slaves for the murder of their master. In 1852, Lewis A. Miller is a member of the Virginia legislature.

There are very few letters for the Civil War period and the late 19th century. One of these is a letter of Robert E. Lee to Mrs. Godfrey Miller, February 28, 1866, in which he expresses regrets to an invitation she had extended.

Numerous letters between 1910 and 1930 concern the leasing of land which the Millers own

Miller Family

3

in Oklahoma. It is first leased by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company in the hope of finding oil there. Land values in Oklahoma are discussed in these letters. There is information concerning the early days of the town of Preston, Oklahoma, which was built in the midst of the oil field. A land plat is also included.

The earliest legal papers, dated 1785, involve the Glover and Cochran families of Frederick County. The Miller name does not appear until 1808.

Millin, Aubin Louis

Papers, 1806

Paris, France

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item.

4-8-60

Millin, Aubin Louis. Papers, 1806. Paris,
France. 1 item. Sketch.

Aubin Louis Millin (1759-1818), was a French antiquarian, natural historian, teacher, and voluminous writer. He refers in his letter to Labouisse to the content of a periodical presumably the Magasin Encyclopédique of which he was editor from 1795-1816. Millin was known abroad as Millin de Grand Maison. He mentions Zorine, Charles d'Orleans, and Le Brun in his letter to Labouisse.

MSS.

2nd 67:C Mills, Anita, 1952-

Women Artists Resource Files, 1979-
1989 and n.d.
5000 items.

Art professor at St. Cloud State
University.

Alphabetically arranged research
files containing slides, journal
articles, and notes concerning the
lives and work of over 700
international women artists. Includes
material on artists from the Middle
Ages through the 20th century, but
focuses primarily on the 19th and 20th
centuries. Includes works by feminist
artists, lesbian artists and artists of
Bispanic, Asi [redacted] an, African-American,
and Native Am [redacted] erican descent.
Includes mate [redacted] rial regarding women

NcD

10 SEP 97 37600454 NDHYne SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 67:C. Mills, Anita, 1952-

Women Artists Resource Files, ...

(Card 2)

artists and social change and the women's art movement as well as audiotapes from the Minnesota Women Artists' Oral History Project and national conferences of the Women's Caucus for Art and the Society for Photographic Education.

*mjd

Container list in repository.

1. Minnesota Women Artists' Oral History Project
2. Women artists.
3. Feminism and art.
4. Lesbian artists
5. Art and society.

NcD

10 SEP 97

37600454 NDHYme

Mills, Charles F.

C

Papers, 1836-1872

Chatham Co.
Savannah,[^] Ga.

Section A

2 items

I-15-57

21 items and 2 vols. added
9-30-58

GUIDE

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Mills, Charles F. Papers, (1836-) Savannah,
Ga. 23 items, and 2 vols. (1872) Sketch

Business and legal affairs in New England of an attorney in Savannah.

From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

21 items and 2 volumes added 9-30-58.

The items are letters (1870-1872) to Mills about business and legal affairs. The bound volumes are a ledger (1836-1846) and a letter book (1852-1854) which are concerned with his exports of cotton to northern cities and to Europe.

Mills, Charles F.

F- 6604

Cash Book, 1836-1846

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

pp. Calf and Boards 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

10-5-61

Mills, Charles F.

L- 6605

Letterpress Book, 1852-1867

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

pp. Calf and Boards 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 24 cm.

9-30-58

Mills, Elizabeth Amanda

Papers, 1820-1883

Granite Hill, Iredell Co., N. C.

Cab. 69

70 items

1 item added, 9-27-58

11-1-37

21 items added, 9-29-58

Mills, E.^{lizabeth} Amanda

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Mills, E. Amanda

Letters. 1820-1883

Granite Hill, Iredell Co., N.C. 91 pieces

Sketch

The collection contains the correspondence of Amanda Mills and her three brothers. Richard W. Mills was married in the early 1850's and lived near Salisbury, N.C. There are a number of letters from Richard and his wife, Georgia, to Amanda which tell of family matters. Charles Frank Mills enlisted in the Confederate Army early in 1861. He saw service at Roanoke Island, N.C. and in various parts of Va. His letters contain nothing about military affairs. He described the hardships

MILLS, E. Amanda.

Sketch.

(2)

of camp life and advised his brother to wait for the draft law to take effect and not to volunteer. Whether the brothers, Richard and William Harrison, were drafted is unknown, but they entered the army in Nov., 1862. The letters bear witness to the fact that the soldiers became very tired of the war and longed for peace and for the opportunity to return to their homes and families. The letters are somewhat illiterate, but are interesting and valuable examples of the letters of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers.

Mills, Elizabeth Amanda Sketch.

(3)

21 items added 9-29-58. They are mainly personal letters to Elizabeth Amanda Mills from her brothers and from the latter to one another. The chief subjects mentioned are personal affairs, the Civil War in N. C., the Battle of New Bern (1862), Gen. Grant, and Gens. T. J. Jackson, R. E. Lee, and "Jeb" Stuart. A letter of Feb. 20, 1864, mentions the capture of U. S. Army prisoners in a little battle at Shepherdsville, N. C.

Mills, Elizabeth Amanda

4

1 item added, 9-27-58: A letter from William H. Mills to his brother, Aug. 18, 1862. Mills described the antagonism of the conscripts stationed at Statesville, N. C., to men such as he who had avoided being drafted. Mills disliked being ridiculed and at the writing of this letter was contemplating enlisting.

Mills, Mary S.

Papers, 1861-1865

Beach Ridge, Niagara Co., N. Y.

Section A 12 items

7-8-69

Mills, Mary S. Papers. Beach Ridge, Niagara
Co., N. Y.

All of the letters in this collection are addressed to Mary S. Mills of Beach Ridge, Niagara Co., New York. Her correspondents are Union soldiers stationed at forts in Maryland and Washington, D. C. The soldiers include William B. Hutton (Headquarters Co., 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division, 5th N. Y. Cavalry), W. B. Tallmers (8th N. Y. Artillery), Delavern Vims-lyke [?] (8th Heavy Artillery), Lucas S. Childs,

Mills, Mary S.

2

George F. Poole, and a cousin Oliver. There is also an unsigned fragment in the collection which seems to have been written by Lucas Childs. There is some information contained in the letters concerning the Civil War, such as the Siege of Atlanta, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Army of the Potomac, and camp life. The following men are mentioned in the letters: James Harrison Wilson, John Bell Hood, Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, George Gordon Meade, William Tecumseh Sherman, and Ulysses Simpson Grant.

MSS.

6th 17:C Mills, Robert.
Papers, 1837.
2 items.

Nineteenth century engineer and architect who enjoyed the title of "architect of the public buildings."

Collection contains a letter from Count de Menou to Mills asking Mills to estimate a fair rental price for the buildings then occupied by the General Land Office. Mills' reply is on the reverse. Also included is a memorandum submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, summarizing Menou's terms for renewing the rental lease on the property.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.
*lcs

NcD

19 MAR 97

36579444

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 17:C Mills, Robert.
Papers, ...

(Card 2)

I. de Menou, Count.

NcD

19 MAR 97

36579444 NDHYme

Mills, Robert S.

Papers, 1840-1867

Cedar Spring, Greene County, Tennessee

Cab. 37 1 volume

6-24-74

Mills, Robert S. Cedar Spring, Greene County,
Tennessee

This Account Book and Letter Book, 1840-1867, was used by Robert S. Mills at several locations in Tennessee and Virginia for over a quarter of a century. His records of any one type are not extensive, however, and there are many blank pages.

At the front of the volume there are miscellaneous accounts of 1840-1843. They are followed by accounts of 1851-1852 from Blacksburg,

Mills, Robert S.

2

Virginia, for hauling coal and wood, and for other transactions. The subsequent accounts of 1854-1856 concern farming, some of them for the hire of labor, partly slave labor apparently. Next there are five pages of invoices for mercantile goods in 1867 for Messrs. Thornburgh & Hoskins.

Other records were kept in the latter pages of the volume where there are copies of a number of letters. Several letters of 1855 concerned the selection of a route between Bean's

Mills, Robert S.

3

Station and Paint Rock for the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap, and Charleston Railroad. One of the proposed routes went through Morristown (as the railroad now does). The correspondence is among officials and directors (or other interested parties) of the railroad, including John Doherty, one of the engineers planning the route. Persons involved included William Huston, Milton Shields, William D. Nelson, N. W. Easterly, M. McNabb, J. M. Rankin, Jonathan Bible, Christopher Horn, and others.

Mills, Robert S.

4

A letter of Sept. 12, 1853, to Senator John Bell concerned Mills' dispute with him about debts from their investments in the boat Saladin.

Mills' letter of Aug. 28, 1844, to James B. Harris was about the purchase of a slave girl who turned out to have been chronically ill.

There are also: the pedigree of the horse Patrick Henry (1847); a beer recipe; several prescriptions for diseases; and invoices for goods dated at Nashville in 1841.

The location of Mills' residence is a problem. Letters of 1853 and 1855 are dated from Cedar Spring, so he may have lived there. But which Cedar Spring? According to the postal directory in 1846, there was a Cedar Spring in Greene County. That county is adjacent to the counties containing Morristown and the railroad. So Greene County is a logical choice. Also, the St. Clair account has an entry for hauling something from Morristown. However, Mills does not appear in the 1850 and 1860 agricultural censuses for Greene County (or

Mills, Robert S.

6

for any of the other possibilities). Cedar Spring was at one time a post office in Maury County near Nashville and also not too far from Wilson County from where the 1844 letter to Harris seems to have been written. [See Eastin Morris, The Tennessee Gazetteer... (Nashville, 1834)] Cedar Springs is also a place not far from Chattanooga.

Mills, William H.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.

x

Mills family.

Correspondence, 1849-1853 and n.d.
5 items.

Quaker family of New Market,
Jefferson Co., Tenn.

Letters from various members of the
Mills family, a Quaker family of New
Market, Tenn., to William Morgan of
Richland, Keokuk Co., Io. Topics
concern friends and family; health and
disease; railroads; crops; migration to
Texas and Iowa; the Wilmot Proviso; and
an election involving Whig candidates.

NcD

22 JUN 93

28308691 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Mills family.
Correspondence, ...

(Card 2)

1. Morgan, William.
2. Mills family.
3. Whig Party (Tenn.)
4. Society of Friends--Tennessee.
5. Agriculture--Tennessee.
6. Diseases--Tennessee.
7. Railroads--Tennessee.
8. Wilmot Proviso, 1846.
9. Quakers--Tennessee.
10. Texas--Emigration and immigration.
11. Iowa--Emigration and immigration.
12. Tennessee--Emigration and immigration.
13. Jefferson County (Tenn.)--History--19th century.

NcD

22 JUN 93

28308691 NDHYme

Milne-Edwards, Henri.

Papers, 1841

Paris, France.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item.
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

Milner, Alfred, First Viscount Milner

Papers, 1886-1918

London, England

XVIII-E

5-25-64

2 items

5 items added, 2-9-68

8 items added, 5-5-68

Milner, Alfred, First Viscount Milner. Papers,
London, England.

Lord Milner (1854-1925), British statesman, held a variety of administrative offices in Britain and the overseas dependencies of Egypt and South Africa. In South Africa he was Governor of the Cape of Good Hope (1897-1901), Governor of Transvaal and Orange River Colony (1901-1905), and High Commissioner for South Africa (1897-1905).

On April 10, 1906, Milner criticizes a recent

Milner, Alfred, First Viscount Milner 2
reversal in British policy toward South Africa. He argues that persistence with the old policy would have given complete success and would have ensured the retention of South Africa without injustice to the Dutch population. He hopes for a modification of the government's position but fears mischief has been done anyway.

On May 31, 1915, Lord Milner writes about compulsory military service, the subject of his letter to the Times on the 27th to which he refers. He sharply criticizes the government's

Milner, Alfred, First Viscount Milner 3
position on conscription which he attributes to fear of a faction of the Liberal Party. Milner considers national service a necessity. He explains why his influence on this subject is limited. Parliament passed the Universal Military Service Act in May, 1915, that opened the way for conscription. The letter is addressed to a Wilson, possibly General Sir Henry Wilson, an advocate of conscription with whom Milner corresponded at this time.

5 items added, 2-9-68: Milner was Minister without portfolio and a member of the War

Milner, Alfred, First Viscount Milner 4
Cabinet, 1916-1918, and Secretary of State for War, 1918-1919. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P. and officer in the Royal Flying Corps, criticized its organization and was reprimanded by Lord Rothermere, President of the Air Council. Cecil discussed the matter on April 18, 1918, and enclosed copies of his correspondence with Rothermere. He included opinions of: Hugh Trenchard, Chief of the Royal Air Staff; his successor, Sir Frederick Sykes; Sir Henry Norman; and Robert Smith-Barry.

8 items added, 5-5-68: On July 25, 1886,

Milner, Alfred, First Viscount Milner

5

Milner wrote to Lord Monteagle about the parliamentary election of 1886 and the extensive use of campaign literature during it. A year later (July 26, 1807) he commented about the land law for Ireland and the situation there. The other items are personal notes.

Milnes, Richard Monckton, First Baron Houghton

Papers, 1854-1940

London, England

XVIII-E

6-9-61

35 items

*Milne as
Houghton, Richard
Monckton Milnes*

Milnes, Richard Monckton, First Baron Houghton.
Papers, 1854-1940. London, England

Richard Monckton Milnes (1809-1885), English statesman, author, and literary patron, in 1863 was created First Baron Houghton of Great Houghton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Eng. See the D. N. B., XIII, 465-468.

There are two items of May 30, 1854, by Milnes, first, "Prefatory Stanzas" from "Columbus and the Mayflower" and, second, a letter transmitting the stanzas to Joseph

Milnes, Richard Monckton, First Baron Houghton Hunter (1783-1861) and discussing the Rhodes family. These two items were transferred to this collection from Great Britain. Papers (Literary).

This collection contains mostly copies of 27 personal letters (1873-1880) and of three undated original poems by the American writer, Cincinnatus Hiner [or Heine?] Miller, better known by the pen name of "Joaquin Miller." The originals in 1940 were in the possession of Lord Houghton's son, Sir Robert Offley

Milnes, Richard Monckton, First Baron
Houghton

3

Ashburton Crewe-Milnes (b. 1858), First Marquess
of Crewe and Second Baron Houghton of Great
Houghton.

The copies were made in 1940 by F. L. Kent
and his wife, of the British Museum, and sent
to Prof. Clarence Gohdes. Fifteen of Miller's
twenty-seven letters to Lord Houghton appear in
full, in part, or in summary in the Gohdes ar-
ticle, "Some Letters of Joaquin Miller to Lord

Milnes, Richard Monckton, First Baron Houghton Houghton," in the Modern Language Quarterly, III, 297-306 (June, 1942). Everything of literary value in the 27 letters appears to be included in the article.

The 27 letters from Miller to Lord Houghton were numbered by Kent; as he explains in a note accompanying the copies, "The order, while more or less chronological, is not authoritative. . ." The 15 in the Gohdes article are numbered for convenience only.

Milnes, Richard Monckton, First Baron Houghton

In his letters to his patron, Miller gives some description of Italy (including a version of the first stanza of his poem "Rome") and some mention of Bret Harte, James A. Fraude, McKee Rankin and his wife, U. S. Grant, S. L. Clemens, Wm. E. Gladstone, Anthony Trollope, and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

There are a copy of a newspaper clipping about Miller and copies of his three poems, "Jewess," "To Russia," and "In [?] Pere La Chaise."

Milnes, Richard Monckton, First Baron Houghton

Kent has some remarks about Miller and others
in his letter of transmittal, dated June 18,
1940, to Gohdes.

C

Milton, John

Papers, 1765-1816

Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ga.

XIII-D

11-14-41

GUIDE 9-18-56
 12-16-57

2 items (transf. fr.
C. C. Jones books
11-41)
1 item added
3 items added
1 item added, 1-2-68

Milton, John. Papers, 1765-1816. Louisville,
Jefferson Co., Ga. 6 items. Sketch.

Certificates bearing the signature of John Milton, a notary public of Georgia.

1 item added 9-18-56 from the Marmaduke Floyd Collection: letter dealing with a land survey.

3 items added 12-16-57: John Milton as Secretary of the State of Ga., issued two certificates in 1788, one for a land grant of 1765 and the other for an inventory of 1774. William Stith of the trustees of the University of Ga. wrote to Milton in 1799 for documents relative to land grants to the university

Milton, John

2

1 item added, 1-2-68: An injunction to restrain the creditors of the estate of John Martin from further legal proceedings against John Milton, executor of the estate (Nov. 24, 1791).

6573-6591

c

Minis, J. F.

Papers, 1874-1920

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

7-20-61

19 vols.

F- 6573 c

Minis, J. F.

Daybook, 1900-1903

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

285 pp.

Calf & Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

7-20-61

F- 6574

Minis, J. F.

Daybook, 1900-1903

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

298 pp.

Calf & Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

7-20-61

F- 6575 <

Minis, J. F.

Daybook, 1902-1915

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

199 pp. Cloth & Boards 36 x 22 cm.

7-20-61

F-6576 C

Minis, J. F.

Daybook, 1903-1904

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

210 pp.

Calf & Boards

42 x 29 cm.

7-20-61

F- 6577 C

Minis, J. F.

Daybook, 1904-1905

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

152 pp.

Boards

40 x 25 cm.

7-20-61

F- 6578 <

Minis, J. F.

Daybook, 1909-1914

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

130 pp. Cloth & Boards 35½ x 22 cm.

7-20-61

F- 6579 c

Minis, J. F.

Ledger, 1900-1909

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

343 pp.

Calf & Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 27 cm.

7-20-61

M-6580 c

Minis, J. F.

Receipt Book, 1902-1917

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

204 pp.

Cloth & Boards

20½ x 28 cm.

7-20-61

F- 6581

C

Minis, J. F.

Contract Book, 1900-1903

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

133 pp. Cloth & Boards 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 32 cm.

8-4-61

F- 6582 C

Minis, J. F.

Daybook, 1876-1881

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

93 pp.

Calf & Boards

40 x 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

8-4-61

F- 6583 C

Minis, J. F.

Daybook, 1877-1884

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

638 pp.

Calf & Boards

46 x 31 cm.

8-4-61

F- 6584

Minis, J. F.

Daybook, 1884-1890

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

630 pp.

Calf & Boards

46 x 31 cm.

8-4-61

F- 6585 C

Minis, J. F.

Daybook, 1893-1898

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

637 pp.

Calf & Boards

46 x 31 cm.

8-4-61

F- 6486 <

Minis, J. F.

Daybook, 1898-1920

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

643 pp.

Calf & Boards

46 x 31 cm.

8-4-61

F- 6587 C

Minis, J. F.

Ledger, 1874-1883

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

609 pp.

Calf & Boards

46 x 31 cm.

8-4-61

F- 6588

Minis, J. F.

Index to Ledger, 1874-1883

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

52 pp. Calf & Boards 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 25 cm.

8-4-61

F- 6589

Minis, J. F.

Ledger, 1884-1890

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

642 pp.

Calf & Boards

46 x 31 cm.

8-4-61

F-6590

Minis, J. F.

Index to Ledger, 1884-1890

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

52 pp. Cloth & Boards 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 27 cm.

8-4-61

F- 6591
C

Minis, J. F.

Ledger, 1890-1893

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

180 pp.

Calf & Boards

46 x 31 cm.

8-4-61

Minnequa Historical Society

L

Bulletins, 1938-1940

Pueblo, Colo.

Section A

4 items

10-1-58

Minnequa Historical Society. Bulletins, 1938-1940. Pueblo, Colo. 4 items. Sketch.

This collection consists of four mimeographed bulletins, two by the Minnequa Historical Society, Pueblo, Col., and two by Thomas P. Wilson, of this society and of the Minnequa Works, Col. Fuel and Iron Corporation, also in Pueblo.

They deal mainly with the history and folklore of the old west.

Subjects mentioned include the Mormons and Indians.

Persons mentioned include Will Rogers, Coronado, the Dalton Brothers, "Buffalo Bill," Carl Johnson, Christopher Columbus, Geronimo, and "Wild Bill" Hickok

Minnick, Michael

Papers, 1861-1897

Middletown, Henry Co., Indiana

Section A 21 items

Recatalogued, 9-7-62

Minnick, Michael . Papers, 1861-
1897. Middletown, Henry Co., Indiana

Mainly letters about personal affairs and the Civil War relating to Michael Minnick and others.

During the Civil War his son, Andrew J., wrote several letters as a Union Army soldier, discussing the war, personal affairs, Indiana politics, and Oliver Perry Morton in 1862.

MSS.

Small Coll.

Minnigerode, Julia Hunt.

Julia Hunt and Mary Minnigerode
diaries, 1907-1910.

3 v.

Sisters from Baltimore, Md.

Collection contains a two-volume
diary kept by Miss Julia Hunt
Minnigerode of her trip abroad, 1907-
1910. The third volume is also a diary
kept by her sister, Mary, on the same
trip. They both refer to their parents
and their brother being on the trip.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

I. Minnigerode, Mary.

NcD

19 MAR 97

36579415 NDHYme

Minor, Peter Carr and Hugh

Papers, 1812-1860

"Ridgway," Charlottesville, Va.

Cab. 36 7 vols.

11-5-33

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Minor, Peter Carr, and Hugh Minor

Plantation Records. 1812 - 1860.

Charlottesville, Va. Sketch 7 notebooks

These seven volumes provide an unusually complete and valuable record of the plantation system in the upper South. There are entries regarding crops, weather, amounts of land, description of the plantation, and daily entries of work carried on.

In all respects this collection provides a valuable source for economic study of the plantation system.

Minor, Peter Carr and Hugh

L-2992

Minor, Peter

Accounts of Estate, 1816-1835

"Ridgway," Albemarle co., Va.

98 pp. Boards (mutilated) 32 x 20 cm.

Records of the estate of Peter Minor (1783-1827) apparently kept by his son Hugh Minor. Included also are a few other accounts kept by Peter Minor and Hugh Minor who gave the pedigree of the race horse, Algerine.

8-22-46

GUIDE

M-2993

it
ss Minor, William B.

Notes on versification, etc. 1860-1870
at University of Virginia

Charlottesville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Minot, Francis

C

Papers, 1852

Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass.

Section A

1 item

3-8-57

GUIDE

Minot, Francis. Papers, 1852. Boston, Mass.
1 item.

Sketch

A letter by Rufus Woodward of Worcester, Mass., in 1852 refers to a meeting of the "clan," presumably Harvard alumni of the class of 1841. Dr. Minot (1821-18--) was professor of medicine at Harvard University.

Minto, Gilbert Elliot, First Earl of

See Elliot, Gilbert, First Earl of Minto

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Mīrzā Nathan (fl. 1642)

Bahāristān-i-Ghaybī

1 Reel

Positive

MS. Supp. Persan 252, ff. 1-328, Bibliothèque
Nationale, Paris, France.

7-13-78

Mīrzā Nathan (fl. 1642). Bahāristān-i-Ghaybī

The published English translation by Moayyidul Islam Borah of this work in Persian is: Mīrzā Nathan, Bahāristān-i-Ghaybī, a history of the Mughal wars in Assam, Cooch Behar, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa during the reigns of Jahāngīr and Shāhjahan, by Mīrzā Nathan; translated from the original Persian by Dr. M. I. Borah...Gauhati, Assam, The Government of Assam, Dept. of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Narayani Handiqui Historical Institute, 1936.

Miscellaneous File

10-A

2nd
6/1/5

Miscellaneous File

The Miscellaneous File was formerly a large collection. Most of the contents were dispersed. For convenience many items were refiled according to their states of origin. For each state the papers were further subdivided by counties, miscellany, historical periods, etc.

Two boxes of papers remain in the Miscellaneous File. The contents are from the U.S. and also from some foreign countries for which

Miscellaneous File

2

there are separate folders.

Many cards for items in the Miscellaneous File were removed from the card catalog, but some remain, for example, an autograph card for a letter from Frederick Adolphus Sawyer to T. C. Reynolds. If a card marked "Miscellaneous File" is found in the card catalog, the item to which the card refers may be located either in the Miscellaneous File or somewhere among the various state papers.

Miscellaneous map collection, 187?-1852. 4 items

Miscellaneous manuscript maps, including maps of Europe, Asia, and Greece done by Paul Viollet and one of the Bahama Banks.

Transfer: 8/1/92

Accessioned: 10/30/92

Acc. No.: 92-093

Miscellaneous Papers.

Papers, 1757-1903.

v. p.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 32 items.
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

1 item added 7-25-64
1 item added 9-25-64
2 items added 5-10-65

Miscellaneous Papers. Papers, 1757-1903. v. p.
36 items. Sketch.

Autographs, bills and receipts, notes.

1 item, added, 7-25-64, is a MS. by an anonymous writer in the last quarter of the Eighteenth Century discussing a malady which occurred in epidemic form at Crastes[?] The MS. was found in a copy of L. Riverus, Opera Medica Universa, Geneva, 1737.

1 item, added 9-25-64, is a certificate for interment, dated 1813, from Philadelphia physician Samuel Powell Griffitts (1759-1826),

Miscellaneous Papers

2

professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania and vice-president, 1817-1826, of the "College of Physicians."

2 items, added 5-10-65. One is a circular letter of George Sarton in December, 1912, announcing the forthcoming publication of Isis, a revue devoted to the history of science, whose first number was to appear in February, 1913.

The other is a clipping from the New England Journal of Medicine, July 16, 1931, which reviews the career of Thomas Linacre, the English

Miscellaneous Papers

3

humanist. It is presumably by W. F. Fulton
of Yale University and is a part of an article.

Miscellany papers, 1765-1960. Addition, 40 items

Shelf location: 91-007

Newsclippings, poetry, printed materials (primarily travel guides), letters, receipts, legal papers, and a business card relating to a variety of topics, as well as an autographed copy of the published work *Sergeant William Jasper* by Charles C. Jones, Jr.

Deposit: 12/12/90

Accessioned: 2/4/91

Acc. No.: 91-007

Misiones del Peru

**FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.**

Mississippi

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Mississippi. Justice Court (Choctaw Co.)

Papers, 1848-1855

Choctaw County, Mississippi

20-E

1 vol.

9-25-69

Mississippi. Justice Court (Choctaw Co.).
Papers. Choctaw County, Mississippi

This Docket Book, 1848-1855, belonged to a Justice Court in Choctaw County. Justices of the peace had jurisdiction in civil cases in which the sum in controversy did not exceed fifty dollars.

The volume was not labeled. A notation near the end of the book suggested Choctaw County as the source of the records. The name of S. S. Dunn, J. P., appears occasionally in the

Mississippi. Justice Court (Choctaw Co.) 2
entries, such as those of July 10, 1852, June 25,
1853, and several of 1849. An S. S. Dunn is
listed in the population census for the western
division of the county in 1850. Later Choctaw
lost territory to adjacent counties.

Clippings have been pasted upon some of the
pages at the beginning of the volume. They
include a few articles about the election of
1876 and the history of Choctaw and Webster
(then Sumner) counties.

MSS.
Off-Site
26:P:8-11

Mississippi. Legislature. Highway
Planning Committee.

Today and tomorrow : state highways,
county roads, city streets : an
engineering analysis of the highway
transportation system in Mississippi.
[Jackson, Miss. : The Committee, 1949]

132 p. : ill., maps. ; 30 cm.

Cover title.

Bibliography: p. 131.

* jsh

Part of Carl V. Corley Papers.

1. Highway engineering--Mississippi.
2. Roads--Mississippi. I. Title

NcD

19980923

#5425469 NDHYme

50-63039

MSS.

SHELF
LOCATION

Sec A

Mississippi Valley travel diary, 1825-
1826.

1 item (39 p.).

Diary (1825, Dec. 27-1826, Mar. 3),
of a newly married unidentified New
England woman traveling from Boston
with her husband to their new home in
Clarksville, Mo. Describes the voyage,
in particular the trip up the
Mississippi River by steamboat, the
countryside surrounding the river, New
Orleans, including its people and
customs, an incident involving slaves,
and, in general, her reactions to
Southern culture. The towns she passes
aboard ship include Baton Rough, La.,
Natchez Miss. [redacted], New Madrid, Mo.,
Cape Girardeau [redacted] Mo., Ste.
Genevieve, Mo. [redacted], Herculaneum, Mo.,

NcD

12 MAY 87 15671455 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Mississippi Valley travel diary, 1825-
1826. ...
and St. Louis, Mo. (Card 2)

1. Mississippi River Valley--
Description and travel.
2. Steamboats
--Mississippi River.
3. New Orleans
(La.)--Social life and customs.
4. Slaves--Louisiana--New Orleans.
5. Genre: Diaries—Women.

NcD

12 MAY 87

15671455 NDHYme

Missouri

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Mitchell, David Brydie

C

Papers, 1804-1821

Milledgeville, Baldwin Co., Ga.

Section A 4-19-38

2 items

GUIDE 4-26-52

2 items added

Mitchell, David Bradie 1804-1821

Milledgeville, Georgia Sketch. 4 pieces

David Bradie Mitchell was born in Scotland Oct. 22, 1766, and died in Milledgeville, Ga., April 22, 1837. He came to Savannah in 1783 to take possession of property that had been left him by his uncle, David Bradie, who died from imprisonment. After studying law with William Stephens, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1795 was elected solicitor - general of Georgia. In 1796 he became a member of the legislature and in 1804 was appointed Major general of the Militia. Subsequently, he was elected governor

Mitchell, David Bradie

Sketch (2)

of the state, and held that office in 1809-13 and again in 1815-17. During the War of 1812 he was vigilant in protecting the state against invasion. On the completion of his term of office as governor he was appointed U.S. Agent to the Creek Indians, with whom on Jan. 22, 1818, he concluded a treaty.

The letter of Mitchell to Gov. Milledge was written while the former was major-general of the militia. He regretted that the governor would not be present at a special military review that was to be held within a few days.

Mitchell, David Bredie

Sketch (3)

He wrote of current political events, mentioning the Yazoo affair, the possibilities of calling the legislature, and the advisability of amending the constitution. The other is a paper, commissioning Thomas H. Penn notary public for Richmond County.

2 items added 4-26-52. They consist of a letter from Peter Deveaux of Savannah requesting that Mitchell sell some tracts of land, and an account of the expenditures of Mitchell from 1817 to 1821 as agent of the Creeks.

This addition is from the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

Mitchell, Don[ald] G[rant]

C

Papers, 1858

Edgewood [New Haven, Conn.]

Section A 1 item

8-19-60

Mitchell, Donald G[rant]. Papers, 1858.
Edgewood [New Haven, Connecticut]. 1 item.
Sketch.

Donald J G[rant] was born in Norwich,
Connecticut on April 12, 1822 and died Dec.
15, 1908. As well as being an author by
the pen name Ik Marvel, he was an agriculturist
and a landscape gardener. On August 15, 1858
he writes to a Mr. Mann asking him his political
views and inviting him to visit him at Edge-
wood.

MSS.

2nd 14:D Mitchell, Fannie Yarbrough.
Papers, 1934-1977.
170 items.

Head of the Appointments Office
(later Placement Service) at Duke
University, 1942-1968.

Collection largely contains personal
correspondence of Miss Mitchell. One
correspondent was Mr. W.M. Upchurch,
Jr., whom she succeeded at the
Appointments Office. Other parts of
the collection note her talent as a
generous hostess, superb cook, and
interesting personality.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

19 MAR 97

36579454

NDHYme

Mitchell, George Sinclair

Papers, 1928-1947

Atlanta, Fulton Co., Ga.

3-C SEE SHELF LIST 2124 items and 4 vols.

3-15-62

Mitchell, George Sinclair. Papers. Atlanta,
Georgia

Almost all the unbound papers are clippings from various newspapers relative to the organization of labor unions in the South and troubles between capital and labor mostly in the 1930s. The two states principally represented are Alabama and North Carolina in 1933-1934 including the textile, steel, iron ore, and coal industries. There is also considerable material about the trouble in Gastonia and Marion, N.C., in 1929-1930.

Mitchell, George Sinclair

2

The four volumes are notebooks containing a report of a survey made in 1947 under the sponsorship of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. This investigation was made by James Mackay, attorney of Decatur, Ga., and Calvin Kytle of Columbus, Ohio. It was made to determine who comprised the power structure of Georgia. The report may not be used by anyone without consent of the authors for six years from the receipt of it by this library on Feb. 24, 1957.

6111-6113

Mitchell, Jacob Duché

Diary, 1860

Poetry Anthologies, 1824-1856

Lynchburg, Campbell Co., Va.

Princeton, Mercer Co., N. J.

12-1-58

3 vols.

GUIDE

(See individual cards for the volumes.)

Mitchell, Jacob Duché. Diary, 1860; Poetry Anthologies, 1824-1858. Princeton, N. J., and Lynchburg, Va. 3 vols. Sketch.

The Reverend Jacob Duché Mitchell (1806-1877) was a native of Philadelphia and attended the Princeton Theological Seminary. He pastored several Presbyterian churches in Virginia, and served for two years as Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. From 1830 to 1835, and from 1852 to 1869, when he accepted an invitation from the Chesapeake Presbytery to become an evangelist, he pastored the Second Presbyterian

Mitchell, Jacob Duché

2

Church of Lynchburg, Va.

His diary for 1860 deals almost exclusively with his pastoral activities. The two volumes of poetry contain poems by himself and also by others.

M-6111

Mitchell, Jacob Duché

Diary, 1860

Lynchburg, Campbell Co., Va.

141 pp. Boards 19 2-3 x 16 cm.

12-1-58

M-6112

Mitchell, Jacob Duché

Poetry Anthology, 1824-1828

Princeton, Mercer Co., N. J.

80 pp. Boards 20 1-2 x 13 cm.

12-1-58

M-6113

Mitchell, Jacob Duché

Poetry Anthology, 1825-1856

Princeton, Mercer Co., N. J.

180 pp. Boards 20 1-2 x 12 2-3 cm.

12-1-58

C

MITCHELL, James A

Letters, 1838-1854

Pittsylvania County, Va.

Section A 7 pieces

(See also bound vol. 1 item added 9-13-57
cards)

MAY 14 1964

MITCHELL, James A
Pittsylvania Co., Va

Letters
Sketch

1836-1854
8 pieces

James A. Mitchell was an attorney in Pittsylvania County. Four of these letters are addressed to him as such and are strictly legal correspondence. The other three letters are to John A. Mitchell, of the same address, whose relation to James A. is not established.

1 item added 9-13-57. On Jan. 9, 1836 James Bland certifies in Warren Co., Miss., that James A. Mitchell honorably refunded money received for a Negro boy slave, who,

Mitchell, James A.

2

though certified to be healthy when sold,
soon died.

Treasure Room

S-2995

MITCHELL, James A.

C

Account Book (Slave Coffle), 1834-1835.

Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

17 pp.

Paper

14x9 cm.

MAR 17 1941

Mitchell, John Kearsley (1793-1858)

Papers, 1827-1849

Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 4 items &
History of Medicine--MS. Div. 2 vols.
6-23-64 1 vol., added

4-8-60

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Mitchell, John Kearsley (1793-1858). Papers,
1827-1849. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 4 items
and 2 vols. Sketch.

Dr. John Kearsley Mitchell, eminent physician of Philadelphia, had family roots in Scotland and in Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia. He gave a recommendation to Andrew Ellicott Kennedy of Meadville, Pa., in 1827 for his medical work at the Philadelphia Almshouse Infirmary.

A letter to Prof. Jacob Whitman Bailey of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, written in 1845, speaks of the question of fungi on minerals. He hopes to stir up discussion on his

Mitchell, John Kearsley (1793-1858)

2

animalcular hypothesis of disease in America, by which he hoped to replace vague "insect" notions as to causation by a more appropriate term, "fungus" (See his On the Cryptogamous Origin of Malarious and Epidemical Fevers, published in 1849). He tells Bailey of his electrical experiments and of a comparison of blood globules and the spores of Lycoperdon.

Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote to Mitchell on April 5, 1849, to give a detailed review of On the Cryptogamous Origin of Malarious and Epidemical Fevers.

Mitchell, John Kearsley (1793-1858)

3

A curious letter by Robert Harding in 1844 concerns his prison record.

John Kearsley Mitchell left 2 volumes of receipts for various diseases, indexed.

1 vol., added 6-23-64, contains lecture notes from the course of Prof. J. K. Mitchell in the Theory and Practice of Medicine at Jefferson Medical College. The notebook was finished on Feb. 27, 1849, by John Henry Fitts of St. Stephens, Marengo County, Alabama. It contains 203 pp. of notes on diseases, symptoms, and

Mitchell, John Kearsley (1793-1858)

4

treatments, as well as 21 pp. of prescriptions. The contents cover mid-nineteenth century fevers, internal medicine, thorasic diseases, and communicable diseases. Dr. Mitchell reviewed vaccination (pp. 61-65).

Dr. John Henry Fitts (1796-1832) and Rebecca (Alston) Fitts, both from Warren County, N.C. The family had settled first at St. Stephens, and then in Marengo County, Alabama. Dr. J.H. Fitts was the grandson of Judge Oliver Fitts (1771-1816) of North Carolina who had been appointed

Mitchell, John Kearsley (1793-1858)

5

a federal judge in Mississippi Territory in 1810 by President Madison. The family was originally from Virginia.

Young John Henry Fitts took a B.A. in 1847 from the University of Alabama, his M.D. in 1849 at Jefferson Medical College, and an M.A. in 1850 from the University of Alabama. He seems to have remained unmarried, practicing medicine first in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and then opening an office in Carroll County, Mississippi, on Jan. 1, 1851.

Bound Volume File.
Mitchell, John Kearsley (1793-1858)

Receipt Books.

2 vols.

311 pp and 180 pp. 20 x 17 cm.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MS. Div.
J. K. Mitchell Papers.

4-8-60

Mitchell, John W.

Papers, 1837-1843

New York, N. Y.

Section A

11 items.

1 item added, 9-20-84

10-2-58

Mitchell, John W.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Mitchell, John W. Papers, 1837-1843. New York,
N. Y. 11 items. Sketch.

This collection consists mainly of letters about personal and business affairs written to John W. Mitchell. Correspondents include Cornelius Van Rensselaer and members of the Genet and Vernon families. A letter of July 3, 1837, mentions the sale in S. C. of a female mulatto slave for \$900 as being a good price for the times.

1 item added, 9-20-84: On Jan. 27, 1840, Francis Huger Rutledge, rector of Trinity Church

Mitchell, John W.

2

in St. Augustine Florida, 1839-1845, wrote to
Mitchell requesting his help in seeking con-
tributions in New York for the completion of the
Trinity Church edifice.

Mitchell, Nina Cornelia

NUCMC

Papers, 1854-1958

Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. and Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, W. Va.

SEE ~~CONSOLIDATED~~

4021 items & 46 volumes

1-6-72

Mitchell, Nina Cornelia

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Mitchell, Nina Cornelia. Papers. Flushing,
Long Island, N. Y. and Shepherdstown, Jefferson
County, W. Va.

The Mitchell Family of "Linden Hill," Flushing, Long Island, came from Colerain, Ireland, where William Mitchell, a stationer, left a widow and young children at his death in 1771. Margaret Mitchell, his widow, later married John Fulton, whose kindness to his stepchildren placed his name in the Mitchell family annals. His stepson, Edward Mitchell (1769-1834), came

Mitchell, Nina Cornelia

2

to New York in September, 1791, where he became a prominent Universalist minister. His son Edward lived at "Linden Hill" with his wife Sarah P. (Berrien) Mitchell. Their son, John Fulton Berrien Mitchell, Sr., married Mary Bedinger and had a daughter, Nina Cornelia. For further information on the Mitchell family, see the genealogy folder in the first box of this collection and the box of genealogy in the Bedinger-Dandridge Family Papers.

Nina Cornelia Mitchell lived a long life,

Mitchell, Nina Cornelia

3

from 1872 to 1970. She was born in New York City and grew up at the family home, "Linden Hill." She had travelled extensively in Europe before World War I and had first gone to Italy in 1899. During and immediately after the war she worked in hospitals and actively participated in European relief work, particularly in France. An accomplished pianist, she occasionally performed for clubs. She also was a member of the D. A. R.

The correspondence in this collections spans

the years 1854 through 1958, with the bulk of the letters haveing been written during World War I and the 1920's. Family letters come from many relatives, but particularly from Nina's brothers, John Fulton Berrien, Jr., Henry Bedinger, and Edward Bedinger Mitchell. There is a connection between the Mitchell and Bedinger families because Nina's mother was Mary Bedinger of Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

In the collection there are Civil War papers of John Fulton Berrien Mitchell, Sr., who was

a captain in Company C, 2nd New York Volunteer Cavalry Regiment of the U. S. Army. He was with this regiment from 1862 through 1864. Included in these papers are three types of returns: ordnance; clothing, camp, and garrison equipage; and quartermaster.

Some correspondence in the 1870's concerns a long series of travels in Europe made by the Mitchells. In the 1870's and 1880's there is a series of letters exchanged between Nina Cornelia (I) and her cousin Grace. This Nina

(I) was the sister of John Fulton Berrien Mitchell, Sr., and therefore was Nina's (II) aunt. Aunt Nina (I) married Alfred Hull Wickham, and she later lived with Nina (II) in Europe.

The letters in the early 1900's are mainly from family members and women friends of Nina. By 1907 she was in Europe and corresponded with various Italian and British friends. Correspondence with friends she made in Europe continues throughout the collection. Family letters relate somewhat to the fact that all three

Mitchell, Nina Cornelia

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of Nina's brothers attended Columbia University during this time.

The correspondence during World War I is probably the most valuable section in the collection. Most of the letters were written by various friends and relatives of Nina in France, Italy, England, and the United States, and by soldiers and officers. American friends and relatives wrote about war conditions in the U. S., her brother Ted wrote about U. S. Army camps, and various British friends noted how

the war was going there. There is a series of letters from Gladys Elliott on British Expeditionary Forces hospitals and nurses in France. Other European friends reported on Italy and the refugees there, and on wounded soldiers and work with the blind in France. There is much information on Le Phare de France (The Lighthouse of France), which was an organization for re-educating French soldiers blinded in battle. Miss Winifred Holt, who is a correspondent in this collection, headed the group.

Other organizations for wounded soldiers and civilian relief in Italy are related topics discussed in letters. Much of the correspondence in this period is concerned with the work of women during the war.

After World War I, some of the letters relate to the continued relief work in Europe and the Food for France Fund. In the 1920's, Nina lived in Paris at least part of the time. Letters come from French friends and from her adopted "godchildren," who address her as

"chere marraine" or dear godmother. There are family letters from Shepherdstown and Flushing; most of John Fulton Berrien Mitchell, Jr.'s letters concern business matters. A few letters concern the mystic religion, Sufism, in which Nina was interested. The correspondence after the 1920's concerns much the same matters as previously.

There is a small amount of legal and financial papers. Passports of Miss Mitchell; a copy of an indenture dated December 15, 1788; a copy of the release by Miss Mitchell of John

Fulton Berrien Mitchell, Jr., of liability in handling the estate of their family; etc. comprise the legal items. The financial papers, the bulk of which fall in the 1920's, include bills and receipts relating to Le Phare de France, statements of investments of stocks and bonds, and some financial papers of Cornelia (Mitchell) Wickham.

Items to be found in the miscellany are various invitations, particularly to weddings; calling cards, many of which are from French

Mitchell, Nina Cornelia

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and Italian friends of Miss Mitchell; school exercises written by John Fulton Berrien Mitchell, Sr., at Columbia College in 1860-1861; and report cards (1890's) for Stephen H. Dandridge at Shepherd College.

In the printed material are several solicitations from various charitable organizations, such as The Children's Village. Also included are several programs, including a farewell to General Horace Porter in New York in 1897; advertisements for books written by Danske

Dandridge; and a campaign poster for Edward Mitchell in 1886, who was a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court of New York.

Many of the clippings are from French and New York newspapers. Of note are two items: one dated February 21, 1918, which concerns pacifist speeches at Y. M. C. A. meetings and another of December 28, 1940, on "Linden Hill."

Many of the writings are reminiscences (some fragments) by Miss Mitchell of her experiences, particularly in Europe. There is some

poetry. In addition there are what seem to be excerpts from a diary and a copy of a narrative written by Mary "Minnie" Bedinger about her father, Henry Bedinger and family.

Many of the volumes are Miss Mitchell's diaries, which span the years 1889 through 1952. Another diary (1860) by Sarah P. (Berrien) Mitchell describes a trip to Lake Superior and the mines which she saw there. Also included are an autograph album of Alfred Hull Wickham; an arithmetic; a journal (May-July, 1889), which

describes the illness and death of Edward Elbert Mitchell; and "Short Memoir of Revd. Edward Mitchell" by his son William.

Primarily the pictures depict various members of the Mitchell family, such as John Fulton Berrien, Edward B., William, and Edward Elbert. Included are a few miniatures. There are photographs of the various homes of the Mitchell and Wickham families, including "Linden Hill" and "Willow Bank." A few pictures are of Colerain, Ireland, and the grave of William

Mitchell, Nina Cornelia

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Mitchell. A photograph album (1860's) has pictures of well-known figures and some family portraits.

Mitchell, Silas Weir

Papers, 1854-1915

Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the History of
Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-3-60

720 items

3 items added, 2-23-63

1 item added, 10-12-63

1 item added, 5-10-65

Mitchell, Silas Weir. Papers, 1854-1915.

Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Penn.

Silas Weir Mitchell (1829-1914) distinguished physiologist, toxocologist, and neurologist was also an eminent poet and novelist. His papers reflect all these phases of his career. The literary and social are more in evidence than the professional and scientific, although there are a number of papers from professional friends notably Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sir William Osler, and Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton. Worldwide in scope, the papers touch on travel and description as well as on politics and govern-

Mitchell, Silas Weir

2

ment of many places.

The son of Dr. John Kearsley Mitchell and Sarah Matilda (Henry) Mitchell, Weir Mitchell receives letters in 1854 from Dr. Mitchell Henry, his cousin^{so &} of Alexander Henry of Manchester, England. Mitchell had visited his English cousins, the Henrys, in 1851. Mitchell Henry comments on Weir's paper on the pulse of patients. (Actually the fourth publication of this young physician). Besides reviewing the size of British medical classes, the Sydenham and Pathological Societies, and his surgical practice, Dr.

Missouri Volunteer Militia

NUCMC

Papers, 1860-1865

v. p. in Missouri

Cab. 78 66 items

8-22-64

(Entered in the National Union Catalog of
Manuscripts as Missouri. Militia Papers)

Missouri Volunteer Militia. Papers, 1860-1865.
v. p. in Missouri

The Missouri Volunteer Militia (also called the Enlisted Missouri Militia) played an important role in the Civil War in Missouri. Its papers are official in character, containing correspondence of Governors Claiborne Fox Jackson (1860-1861), Hamilton Rowan Gamble (Union appointee, 1861-1864) and Thomas C. Fletcher (1864-1865). Although addressed to various adjutants-general, the papers evidently

went to the governor's office.

Beginning on Dec. 17, 1860, the letters of Lt. Col. John S. Bowen (1830-1863) of the Southwest Battalion of Militia, Little Osage, Missouri, reflect efforts to secure the border from Kansas jayhawkers (antislavery guerrillas). These letters are addressed to Generals George A. Parsons and Warwick Hough and to pro-Southern Governor Jackson.

The struggle to keep Missouri in the Union in the summer of 1861 is not shown in the papers.

Missouri Volunteer Militia

3

They begin again in August after a lapse of five months, with the correspondence of Governor Gamble. By this time Union Militia is being raised and officers appointed in the various military districts of Missouri. Letters concern enlistment and equipment.

A printed copy of Executive Document No. 6, 37th United States Congress (2nd session) gives correspondence relative to the Senate resolution raising and employing volunteer militia in Missouri for U. S. Service. (Governor Gamble

Missouri Volunteer Militia

4

raised two separate forces, securing from the Lincoln administration money and equipment to sustain them.)

Militia companies were formed at the Valley Forge Iron Works and the American Iron Mountain Company in St. Francis and St. Louis counties. Lists and ranks of employees were sent to St. Louis, as well as a muster roll of Captain James Craig's Big River Company in the 5th Regiment of M. V. M.

On Nov. 11, 1862, a reorganization of various

Missouri Volunteer Militia

5

militia units was ordered by the Inspector General. From May, 1863, many reports are sent to General John B. Gray.

Congressman Frank Preston Blair of Missouri requested on Feb. 22, 1864, a history of the Enlisted Missouri Militia to show the House of Representatives as proof of the value of these state troops to the United States. (Governor Gamble had been able to say in 1863 that no successful invasion had been made and disorder had been materially reduced in Missouri. He

Missouri Volunteer Militia

6

died in office on Jan. 31, 1864.)

Governor Thomas C. Fletcher has a few papers
early in 1865 which conclude the militia records.

Henry describes the cholera epidemic in London and the unpopularity of the Crimean War. A notable letter (published in Burr's Weir Mitchell) reviews the reaction of various classes in England to the Civil War in the U. S. and gives British opinion of American characteristics. Mention is made of politics involving William Seward, Jas. Buchanan, the Crimean War, and the Trent affair. This series, typical of many in the papers, was renewed by three letters in the 1890's. Here Dr. Henry calls William E. Gladstone and Parnell (Charles Stewart) both egotists and liars.

Mitchell, Silas Weir

4

The early letters mention Weir Mitchell's work on rattlesnake venom.

Alexander Henry of Manchester, England, writes in 1855 of his family at "Woodlands." He is the father of Dr. Mitchell Henry.

In 1857 M. D. Mütter comments on Mitchell's engagement to Mary Elwyn. In 1858 his appointment as physician to St. Joseph's Hospital is noted.

William Elder, physician, abolitionist, author and lecturer writes in 1858 to Mitchell at the time his biography of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the

Arctic explorer, is being published. Mitchell presumably had the last letter written by Kane before his death in Cuba.

On Feb. 21, 1861, a long series of letters begins from Harvard comparative anatomist, Jeffries Wyman, who wanted a copy of Mitchell's work on Rattlesnake venom for Charles Darwin. On May 30, 1861 Wyman makes a bitter comment on secession, which has cut off the supply of Virginia rattlesnakes. He wrote on Feb. 22, 1863, that ^{the} practitioner would drive out the investigator in Weir Mitchell. The remaining papers

Mitchell, Silas Weir

6

concern the nervous and respiratory systems of birds, turtles, frogs, and pythons. A drawing of the larynx of a python is attached to a letter of Oct. 23, 1863. Wyman advocated the appointment of Mitchell to the chair of physiology at Jefferson Medical College in 1863 and again in 1868.

The series of Chas. E. Brown-Sequard letters begins on July 20, 1881, and continues till 1893. Dr. Brown-Sequard, one of the world's pioneer physiologists, first wrote in 1881 to congratulate Mitchell on his physiological re-

Mitchell, Silas Weir

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search with Dr. W. A. Hammond. He stated that publication of Mitchell's papers in his journal must be in French (Journal de la Physiologie de L'Homme). During the Civil War Mitchell became interested in nervous disorders, and in 1868 Brown-Sequard wrote for such papers on the physiology of nerves for his new periodical, Archives de la Physiologie Normale et Pathologique. In 1878 Brown-Sequard debated the question of an appointment at the University of Pennsylvania, but accepted one at Paris. Just before his death, Brown-Sequard discussed Jacques

Arsene d'Arsonval's apparatus for making organic liquids.

At this time the Mitchell papers begin to broaden in their scope. Scientists and authors from Europe write revealing the awareness and friendship of scientific workers across the world. When Mitchell was only thirty-one, Auguste Duméril, the French physiologist, requested his publications on snake venom, mentioning the work of Le Conte on Georgia serpents.

In 1866 an excellent letter from Sir Richard Owen (1804-1892), British zoologist-anatomist,

Mitchell, Silas Weir

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praises the Mitchell-Morehouse research on the breathing of Chelonia, referring to the observations of John Hunter in this field and to his own anatomical work. John Call Dalton, the New York physiologist, James Henry Salisbury, and Thomas Longmore, English military surgeon and one of the Geneva Convention founders, corresponded on venom and nerve injuries. Dr. Elisha Harris, vital statistician and organizer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission in New York, persuaded Mitchell to write "On Nervous Injuries," for the U. S. Sanitary Reports (vol. III).

Throughout the papers are many letters from Episcopal clergymen. The Mitchell family were devout Episcopalian who entertained many bishops in their home, including Thomas Marsh Clark of Rhode Island, who wrote a number of letters of appreciation of Mitchell's literary career, 1868-1902.

Henry Day, the English surgeon, was interested in Mitchell's Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of Nerves. He commented on English medical publications. In 1868 he spoke of Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson (1828-1938), the English physi-

cian who favored the North in the Civil War.

A number of Agassiz family letters come from 1868 to 1910. Louis Agassiz, in writing of Mitchell's quest for an appointment at Jefferson Medical College, gave an interesting review in 1868 of the struggle in the scientific world between the research group and the book learners. Alexander Agassiz, the son, in the 1880's commented on the U. S. Geological Survey. To Mrs. Mitchell he wrote in 1893 describing the work of his mother, Elizabeth Cabot (Cary) Agassiz, who founded the Annex (the beginning of Radcliffe

Mitchell, Silas Weir

12

College). He stated that no one cared for the higher education of women! But by 1902 Mrs. Agassiz was rejoicing in a large bequest to Radcliffe College.

Benjamin Apthorp Gould, American astronomer, wrote in 1868 of the smallness of the circle of American scientists, of the National Academy of Science, and of Brown-Sequard's work and Louis Agassiz's illness. In 1890 he paid tribute to John Call Dalton, the physiologist.

Letters of John Harley, English physician, in 1869 and 1889 refer to research on opium.

alkaloids, and the antagonism between opium and belladonna, and the work on poisons of Keen, Morehouse, and Mitchell. Comment is made on the work of Claude Bernard on Codria.

By 1870 Weir Mitchell was corresponding with Sir Thomas Richard Fraser, British pharmacologist and professor at Edinburgh, on exchange of publications and on research in snake venoms (rattlesnake and cobra). In 1895 Mitchell is given an honorary degree by Edinburgh.

Goldwin Smith, professor and author, writes of the effect of climate and diet in human life.

By 1870 Weir Mitchell was concentrating on neurology, although his interest in toxocology was to continue throughout his lifetime. Many letters and ~~laudatory~~ poems were written to him from this time. A glimpse of his home is given on Dec. 30, 1874, by Katherine (Sedgwick) Minot. Weir Mitchell had written many poems in addition to his scientific publications; novels, neurological articles, and books were to pour forth from the 1870's till his death in 1914. Dio Lewis comments on revolutionary Pennsylvania and its Quakers. (in 1879 and 1886) Many letters

in these papers will praise the literary achievements of Dr. Mitchell.

The outstanding series of letters in the Mitchell correspondence is that of Oliver Wendell Holmes, author, professor, and physician. Primarily literary and social, it centers in the 1870's and 1880's, although it began in 1858, when Holmes gave Mitchell an introduction to the editor of the Atlantic Monthly. In 1860 Holmes is interested in statistics of the weight of medical students. While commenting on research on venom in the 1860's, Holmes exchanges liter-

ary productions with Mitchell, discourses on the union of science and poetry, discusses Mitchell's candidacy for a position at Jefferson Medical College, and secures information on rattlesnakes for James Dwight Dana.

An interesting Holmes letter of March 27, 1871, on brain fatigue includes a note on the work of Dr. Edward Hammond Clarke of Harvard on mental nausea. Holmes speaks of the effect of climate on mental fatigue, and relates the observations of Brown-Sequard on climate influences in physiology. In a charming letter of March 30, 1871, Holmes writes that he would specialize if

he had his professional life to live over again.

Holmes writes on June 18, 1871, after reading Wear and Tear, Mitchell's famous and controversial book which ran to five editions. Holmes' theme is the influence of climate on constitutional changes, a subject on which he had argued with Herman Melville, James Russell Lowell, and Charles Jackson. The Holmes letters refer to publications, to his own activities, and to the opinions of many well known personalities, such as Barnet Phillips, J. B. S. Jackson, Jeffries Wyman, etc. On Aug. 17, 1871, he describes the

illness of Dr. E. H. Clarke. (By 1878 "the Mitchell Treatment" had ^{become} an American household word). In 1880 Holmes was marvelling at Mitchell's literary efforts with his eminent scientific career.

The Holmes letters reflect a warm personal feeling grounded in his friendship with Dr. John Kearsley Mitchell as well as with Dr. Weir Mitchell. In 1882 he announces his resignation from Harvard. Mitchell's gift to Holmes of a hugh rattlesnake skin brings humorous comment. The final letters concern his failing eyesight.

the death of Mrs. Holmes, poetry, minor writings, and the Holmes portrait in Philadelphia.

The Mitchell papers from 1880 are a long succession of letters from scientists, literary men, physicians, historians, and mere patients. Oliver Walcott Gibbs, the chemist, writes on Jan. 11, 1880, of complex inorganic acids and of the treatment of rheumatism.

Sir James Crighton-Browne (1840-) discusses convalescent wards for insane asylums in 1882. In 1902 he sends a folder on the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

Sir William Richard Gowers sends comments on the famous Mitchell cure in 1882, while letters from Leonard Lengwich and John Forsyth Meigs, contain notes on cures and statistics of children's diseases.

Anna Eliot Tichnor writes a series of letters from Boston on Joseph Warren Revere (1812-1880) and his story of Thomas Jonathan Jackson's astrological chart.

Dr. Mitchell and his wife had a number of women correspondents who were warm personal friends. Among these were Elizabeth Dwight

(Woolsey) Gilman, Annie Fields, the poetess, Agnes Irwin, the dean of Radcliffe College, Edith Matilda Thomas, Louisa Lee Schuyler, Florence K. Howland, Elizabeth F. Elliott Drake, Emily Hare, Kate Cabell Clifton, Elizabeth Waterhouse, and Isabel Dodd.

On Feb. 22, 1886, A. S. Green writes on the Irish question, William E. Gladstone, as a man of destiny, and financial depression in Europe. J. Burney Yeo also writes from England in 1886 touching upon financial depression. He comments on Bismarck and British politicians. Yeo also

writes of George Meredith after the death of his wife. Again the subject of the relation of climate and health is discussed in his letters.

On March 21, 1888, Augustus Desiré Waller comments on Mitchell's work on the effect of volitional pressure upon muscular tone as tested by tendon reaction. He describes his own work on the brain. He was experimenting with muscular contractions conditioned by reflex tonus.

Mitchell's correspondence with Europe becomes heavier as his fame increases. Ernst von Leyden of Berlin, neurologist, is interested in 1888 in

Mitchell's publications on treatment of nervous diseases. Georg Kemperer, also of Berlin, writes for permission to translate Fat and Blood, Nurse and Patient, and Camp Cure into German.

From 1886 to 1899 Dr. Mitchell received letters from Beatrix and Lionel Tollemache, English authors, chiefly on their health, although they do speak of William E. Gladstone and his unpopularity in the United States.

Theodore Gaillard Thomas, New York physician and author, was concerned in 1887 with the centennial celebration of the College of Physicians

of Philadelphia. Henry Ingersoll Bowditch also writes of the celebration. He states the oil painting of the Society for Medical Improvement is not one of Ambroise Paré.

Sir Henry Wentworth Acland writes two letters mostly concerning the changing position of women in medicine. He seeks information on a directory of nurses, an innovation by Mitchell.

In March of 1888 Maj. Gen. William Farrar Smith, Engineer, U.S. Army veteran, sometimes called "Baldy," begins a series of letters

giving a charming picture of personal life and friendship.

Thomas Frederick Crane, professor of Romance Languages and acting President of Cornell University , also begins a series of personal and literary letters in 1888. He writes of folk legends and translations and of the Folk Lore Society.

Three letters of Henry Mills Alden, editor of Harper's Magazine, deal with Mitchell's poetry. In 1905 one poem was returned as a business proposition "untenable" for Harper's.

The George Edward Woodberry letters from 1890 to 1898 are those of a critic, poet, and Columbia University professor, with personal details and feelings recorded. He had definite views on American literary criticism.

By 1890 the Mitchell cure was receiving much comment in Europe. Daniel Tuke, English psychiatrist, comments on May 1 on some of the difficulties and failures of the treatment, which Lyon Playfair was advocating in England.

On Oct. 9, 1890, Dr. Mitchell wrote to Charles Eliot Norton of his friendship with James Russell

Lowell.

Asaph Hall, U. S. naval astronomer, discussed the identity of the first to count the pulse and the history of clocks as counting devices.

The letters of 1891 deal with Dr. Mitchell as president of the International Congress of Medicine and with his L.L.D. from the University of Edinburgh. Sir William Tennant Gairdner writes on these subjects in 1891 and on the Venezuela arbitration in 1897.

Charles Leonard Moore, the Pennsylvania poet, U. S. Consul to Brazil and R.R. builder, writes

a series of letters from 1891 to 1898 which contain literary comment on H. E. Scudder, George Woodberry, W. D. Howells, Isaac Pennypacker, H. M. Alden, and Mitchell's poetry as well as his own.

Late in 1891 "Capt. Jack," John Wallace Crawford, author, describes for Dr. Mitchell the Gettysburg battlefield and his land around Devil's Den, also discussing the coming of street cars and the question of government ownership of the battlefield. Dr. Mitchell continued his interest in Gettysburg till the publication of

"The Hospitals at Gettysburg" in 1912 and Westways in 1913. In May, 1892, Henry Clay Trumbull, author and clergyman, writes of the positions of ~~dead~~ soldiers during the Civil War.

The papers contain an increasingly large number of laudatory comments on Mitchell's literary works. But George E. Gibbon of Charleston, S.C., points out errors about that city in Mitchell's Characteristics.

Daniel Coit Gilman, first president of Johns Hopkins University, writes to Dr. Mitchell in 1892 about the Garrett gift which will complete

the medical school at Hopkins.

Mitchell's interest in Sir Francis Drake resulted in correspondence with Sir Julian Stafford Corbett, English naval historian, literateur, and the author of a Drake biography. His detailed descriptions of styles of fencing are accompanied by an explanation why Mitchell's writings receive few English notices. Elizabeth F. Elliott Drake also writes of Mitchell's book on Drake and comments on Drake family genealogy.

Harrison Smith Morris (1858-1948), literary and artistic friend and critic, author and poet,

editor of Lippincott's and the Ladies Home Journal, wrote from 1894 to 1913 a series of personal and literary comments showing the appreciation of both men for Keats, Masefield, Noyes, Swift, and Byron. Incidental notes on the literary career of Langdon Mitchell are given.

Thomas Lauder Brunton (1844-1918), pharmacologist and physiologist, and Dr. Mitchell were friends of many years. Their letters contain details of family life from 1894 to 1910. In 1898 excitement over U. S. and British relations

brought English opinion on Grover Cleveland. The Transvaal and the Jameson raid are also mentioned. In 1905 a South African trip and the British Medical Association Committee on the Effects of Climate on Health are noted. In a detailed account Dr. Brunton related in 1907 the trials of the meeting of the International Congress of Schools of Hygiene in London. The 1910 letters deal with Brunton and Mitchell genealogy, the ancestry of Sir Walter Scott and John Bunyan, and the question of inherited traits.

The Louisa E. Lawrence letters, 1894-1910.

are those of an English friend whose family was a neighbor of George Meredith at Dorking, England. Miss Lawrence was the sister of Sir James Trevor Lawrence, British Commissioner of Agriculture, and visited in his home at Dorking. Her letters deal with personal and family matters with friends such as Sir James and Lady Paget, and with literary people and books. Interesting comment on English affairs includes topics such as the Boer War, Venezuelan relations, the German Kaiser, the death of Queen Victoria, Eastern politics, John Burns, the labor leader,

and British politics involving Lord Grey and Lord Balfour. Miss Lawrence comments freely on Meredith's last years, his opinions, his writings and his early works and career. In 1908 Meredith at eighty years of age comments on Milton and on Suffragettes.

Coleman Sellers, distinguished engineer, writes in 1895 of spiritualism and its methods, tricks, and illusions.

John Arthur Blaikie in May of 1895 describes the changes on the staff of the Saturday Review (1855-1931) and on the reviewing of American

books in England.

In 1895 Dr. Mitchell completed his presidency of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Many honors were bestowed at this period. E. Marion Bryce, wife of James Bryce (1839-1922), told the story of the conferring of an L. L. D. upon Mitchell at Edinburgh in 1895. She also describes the fall of the Liberal Government in England, and the opportunity this gives James Bryce for travel and writing. Bryce was a M. P. from Aberdeen.

Dabney Herndon Maury discusses the character

of George Washington and gave a few autobiographical details on his own career.

The William Henry Welch letters, 1896-1910, are of a personal nature. He evaluates in 1896 J. K. Mitchell's Cryptogamous Origin of Malarious and Epidemic Fevers.

Isaac Jones Wistar, the penologist, related his adventures on a visit to Stricken in 1896 in Vienna, noting the hugh hospital, museum; and university. In 1897 Wistar analyzed "Quakerism." This period of Mitchell's career is marked by many laudatory letters on the novel, Hugh Wynne,

and its relation to Quaker Philadelphia. Early in 1898 Maria Mitchell, the only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell, died; many letters of sympathy come to her parents.

Amid the comments on the Society of Friends are those of Thomas Stewardson, who writes of Quaker disapproval of novels and of the different divisions of Quaker meetings.

George Otto Trevelyan, British historian, writes a number of letters relating to his publications from 1899-1910.

Genealogy of the Wynne Family of Pennsylvania is recorded on Feb. 11 1899 by John Goodwin of

Mitchell, Silas Weir
Chicago.

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Letters from friends and praise of Mitchell's literary achievements and kindnesses come from all over the world as Mitchell nears his eightieth birthday. Barrett Wendell writes in 1905 of a trip to France and relates an anecdote concerning Henry James in 1903 in London. Mitchell's publisher, Frank H. Scott, writes of a tangle over copyright laws with English, and refers to French translations. (the)

Among the letters showing Mitchell's interest in the Civil War are two in 1902 from Edward

Porter Alexander in which Alexander gives a glimpse of his life on his Georgia rice plantation. Mitchell had used a Civil War anecdote of Alexander's in Doctor North. Alexander writes of his new book, Military Memoirs of a Confederate (1907).

Ranking with the Oliver Wendell Holmes papers are the letters of Sir William Osler. Copies of Mitchell's typed replies are included in papers. Harvey Cushing evidently used these papers in preparing his biography of Osler. Dr. Osler, eminent Canadian physician, came to the Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania at Mitchell's instigation. A warm personal friendship and respect continued after Osler went to Hopkins. His letters begin on Dec. 24, 1902, when Osler announces his acceptance of the ~~Regius~~ Professorship of Physic at Oxford University. Tired of the strenuous life at Hopkins, Osler looks forward to a calmer career. On Aug. 6, 1905, he describes the medical school infirmary and library; and on Aug. 17, 1906, he writes of the fifteenth century hospital at Oxford, revealing a deep interest in libraries, manuscripts, and medical history.

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Reference is made in 1906 by Osler to Mitchell's financial difficulties with the Real Estate Trust Co. of Philadelphia. On March 3, 1907, Osler reviewed his life at Oxford with his positions on official boards, and again speaks of libraries, manuscripts, and his interest in William Harvey. Through Osler Mitchell is made a foreign fellow of the Royal Society in 1908. On May 30 Mitchell writes of his fortunate friendships with Osler, Agassiz, Norton, Lowell, Philip Brooks, Jackson, and Brunton, men who have made his life memorable. The medical faculty of

the University of Pennsylvania is described by Osler on Nov. 20, 1908. In 1908 Dr. Mitchell through Sir William negotiated for the purchase of Edward Jenner's inkstand, which he had presented to Robert Bloomfield, the English poet. (See the Edward Jenner Papers for Holo. MS. of poem Bloomfield wrote to Jenner).

The letters continue with references to Jenner and Harvey. On Dec. 2, 1910, Mitchell gives an anecdote about Paul Ehrlich and John D. Rockefeller and refers to Noguchi's work on

syphilis. His plans for research on electrical detection of emanations and for a new novel are accompanied by comment on the "revolution" in England. Asquith is compared to a ward boes. Mitchell, working on the life of William Harvey, tries to secure Harvey letters through Cushing. After referring to the curious story of Harvey's death by poison, he writes of D'Arcy Power and urges Osler to write a biography of Harvey. On July 22, 1911, Mitchell writes of a novel of Buchanan's administration and again refers to Gettysburg. He evidently made a trip with

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Charles Francis Adams to explore the battlefield. Mitchell continues his interest in Harvey and the Civil War, adding incidentals on Johns Hopkins and on Theodore Roosevelt's defeat in 1911. Osler tells of the organization of the historical section of the Royal Society of Medicine. References to D'Arcy Power, John Shaw Billings, Thomas L. Brunton, Marcus Jastrow, and Robert Bridges come in the 1913 letters. Osler writes of the World Congress of Physicians, of his Evolution of Modern Medicine, and of his family. Mitchell continues his comments on the Civil War, while

Osler describes the Charles Francis Adams lectures at Oxford in Nov., 1913.

Dr. Mitchell was a member of the Carnegie Institute of Washington. From 1903 the papers reflect his influence in giving grants to libraries and to research scientists.

Simon Flexner (late director of Rockefeller Institute), and Hideyo Noguchi, at Mitchell's instigation, began venom research continuing the work of Mitchell, Hammond, and Richert. In 1903 Flexner went to Johns Hopkins. He writes in Aug. to secure a Carnegie grant for Noguchi to enable

him to do research in Europe. With the Flexner letters are three by the eminent Japanese scientist, Dr. Hideyo Noguchi (1876-1928). Written in 1903-1904 they reveal an inspired scientist. On April 27, 1904, he announces from Copenhagen, Denmark, his discovery of an antidote for rattlesnake venom. giving details of his research. Elihu Root, borrowed this letter to show to Theodore Roosevelt, and writes a note in returning it.

Letters in 1903 which reflect Mitchell's lectures on George Washington come from John Hill Branton, Joseph

Packard, and Jesse

Young Burk. John Lee Carroll, Governor of Maryland, sends to Mitchell a letter by Charles Carroll on Thomas Jefferson and his failings. In April, 1904, Walter Franklin Atlee relates an anecdote of Tom Paine in Philadelphia. Kate Cabell Claiborne, writing for the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, refers to restoration of Washington family graves and of old Jamestown by the Virginia Dames. James Fairchild Hudson and Worthington C. Ford write comments on Mitchell's work on Washington. Mitchell received letters from the German

Ambassador, von Sternberg, from the English Ambassador, H. M. Durand, and from the French Ambassador J. A. A. Jullerand.

Horace Porter (1837-1921), diplomat and soldier, writes concerning a bust of John Paul Jones, whose body Porter had recovered in France.

In 1907 Mitchell received a number of letters from Alexander?; Smith of Glasgow on literary matters, giving specific mention of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, John Payne Collier, William Harvey, and the Woodrow Society for the preservation of early Scottish ecclesiastical

history and literature.

Elwood Worcester, clergyman and author, writes in May, 1908, concerning faith and nervous diseases. His theories had been attacked by Christian Scientists and medical men.

Isabel F. Dodd writing from the American College in Constantinople in 1908 pictured reform in Turkish politics and government, in the life of women, and in the press.

Dr. Howard Kelly of Johns Hopkins gives a statement of his religious faith to Dr. Mitchell in an interesting letter of Dec. 17, 1908.

Henry Schofield of Radcliffe College writes letters on literary criticism in 1909 and 1910. Specifically he refers to a translation by Sarah Orne Jewett of Wellesley College with which Dr. Mitchell disagrees. Also from Boston comes a letter of Alfred Irwin in 1909 on the retirement of Charles William Eliot from the presidency of Harvard College.

Francis Dalton (1822-1911), distinguished mathematician noted for his work on heredity, tells a superlative cat story, an incident of a visit to Switzerland.

Archibald B. MacCallum, applying for a Carnegie grant in 1909 for the continuation of his analyses of the blood plasmas of vertebrates, writes on the inorganic constituents of blood serum of vertebrates and on the kidney's functions in proto-vertebrates on the trek from sea to land as a habitat.

J. K. Mitchell, son of Weir Mitchell and also a physician, describes the building Andrew Carnegie erected for his father for the convalescence of indigent mental patients. Robert Simpson Woodward, the astronomer, writes as presi-

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dent of the Carnegie Institution of Washington on Dec. 21, 1909, when Dr. Mitchell retired from the executive committee of the Institution. He sums up its work and accomplishments. In 1910 Henry Lee Higginson sends a copy of his eulogy of Andrew Carnegie and his works, given before the Carnegie Institution in December, 1911.

D'Arcy Power, the British medical historian and biographer of William Harvey, writes Dr. Mitchell on Jan. 31. 1910, about his work on a longer biography of Harvey. He refers to his research on John Anderson, a surgeon of the 1380s

Dr. Mitchell's interest in history brought a number of comments. Isaac Pennypacker quotes in 1912 John Sedgwick letters on the battle of Gettysburg. Gen. Sedgwick (1813-1864), records to his family his forced march to Gettysburg to arrive on the second day of the battle, when his "exhausted" corps was thrown piecemeal into the fight.

Theodore Marburg assures Dr. Mitchell of the descent of George Washington from the Sulgrave Manor family. Notes on Mary Ball Washington also appear in 1912. In 1913, Sydney George Fisher,

the Philadelphia author, reformer, and lawyer, writes on Civil War history. His views on Jefferson Davis' character and ideas are unusual, although he claims Gen. Grant had the same opinion of Davis as a stupid, commonplace man. The Sea Island negroes of South Carolina are also described by Fisher.

Along the same vein of thought are the Gen. James Harrison Wilson letters. He commanded the cavalry capturing Davis. His approval of Mitchell's Westways is accompanied by a review of the engineers with Gen. Grant at the siege of

Vicksburg. Gen. Wilson also gives detailed information on admissions to West Point. He describes his cavalry division.

Lawrence F. Flick (1856-1938), Pennsylvania physician, sent his theories on Tuberculosis and its cure to Dr. Mitchell in 1913.

Among the undated letters are those by C. Handfield Jones, Sybella Lyttleton, Mrs. George McClellan, Mary Merrick Williams, Morris Schaff, R. J. Wharton, Robert H. Schaffler, Thomas Spencer Wells and Caroline Sinkler.

The dated letters include those by:

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Jas. Roberts Gilmore

George Lee Schuyler

R. L. Agassiz

William Bacon Stevens

Sir Joseph Fayrer

Charles L. Austin

William Wetmore Storey

George Meade

Benjamin Johnson Barbour

Samuel W. Crawford

William Birney

Sir Jonathan Hutchinson

John Bach McMaster

Solomon Solis Cohen

James Stevenson

Philip Schuyler

Alfred Stillé

John Shaw Billings

Sir Benjamin Fordyce Barker

Sir Lyon Playfair

Hugo Kronecker

Thomas Buzzard

Benjamin Ball

Willy Kühne	Horace Vernon
Thomas Bryand	H. J. Hood
Sir William MacCormac	Arthur Vincent Meigs
Jacob Mendez DaCosta	R. Ponsby Blennerhapseit
Aleide Beets	John Kirkpatrick
John Howard Suydam	Sir Dyce Duckworth
Francis Turner Palgrave	Emily Hare
Horace Elisha Scudder	Sir Henry Thompson
John Herbert Claiborne	Russell Duane
Henry Orlando Marcy	John A. Kasson
Francis C. Lowell	J. Collins Warren
Hermann Webber	Permelia Jane Marsh

Joseph Lister

William Allan Neilson

Lewis Gates

Sophy D. Irwin

Banjamin F. Stevens

John D. Champlin

George Cary Eggleston

Ellis Yarnall

Albert Henry Buck

J. Sterling Morton

Filex Schilling

Wulliam Croswell Doane

Lilly Millet

Thomas Hutchinson

J. W. Wedgwood

Sir William Markby

Alfred Angier

Edward Willard

Alexander R. Becker

Sir Thomas Clifford All-
butt

Sarah Angeline Acland

W. H. Brownson

Moncure Biddle

J. Leon Soubeiran	Marguary
Joseph Wheeler	W. Max Müller
W. D. McKinley	Ewald Flugel
George C. Wilkins	John B. Pine
Sir Partick Maxwell	Sir Henry Head
E. W. Lummis	Matilda Markoe
Joseph Lindew Smith	G. G. Coulton
Jannie C. Tucker	John Jay Chapman
J. G. Rosengarten	George Barr Baker
John Thomas	W. Peterson
George Frederick Baer	Charles E. Beevor
J. W. Holland	Marion Dexter Learned
Thomas R. Louisbery.	

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John Rose Bradford

Alva Edwin Carpenter

James Tyson

John Hall Wheelock

J. Levering Jones

Thomas Hamlin Hubbard

Margaret Liddell

F. B. Gummere

Henry Lee Higginson

William T. Manning

Alexander Mackay Smith

John F. Graff

Emily M. Duland

Max Margolis

J. H. K. Shannahan, Jr.

Rudolph Brunnow

Theodore J. Lewis

Rickman J. Godlee

Lawrence Burpee

Beverley R. Tucker

Mitchell, Silas Weir. Papers, 1906-1911.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 3 items.

3 items, added 2-23-63. Alexander Smith of Glasgow, Scotland, wrote a series of letters to Dr. Mitchell, of which the one dated June 8, 1906 is the earliest. From this addition it is evident that the two men were friendly before 1906, when Smith sent Dr. Mitchell a package of three books one of which was Of London Phicions, privately printed in 1879. Only twenty copies were published by Smith, and Mitchell received one of the six containing extra notes. It was taken from a MS., "Poetical Commonplace Place of a Cambridge

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Student", 1611.

Dr. Mitchell sent this book to Felix E. Schilling of the University of Pennsylvania. Schilling replied on Jan. 6, 1911, commenting on the book, the diary of Dr. Simon Foreman, on the Diodati Family, and on William Harvey.

Of more interest is the letter of Feb. 17, 1911, by R. L. Ashurst on the same book which Dr. Mitchell also lent to him. He comments at length on Dr. Thomas Lodge (b. 1558) a literary physician whose friend, Robert Green, collaborated with him on at least one play. Lodge

Mitchell, Silas Weir

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wrote a novel called Rosalyn which was probably used by William Shakespeare as the basis of "As You Like It". Green wrote an address against such piracy. Ashurst also comments on Dr. Foreman and his diary.

(These letters in this addition were laid in the Of London Phicions, inscribed to Dr. Mitchell by Alexander Smith.)

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1 item, added 10-12-63, is a letter to Dr. Mitchell after Charles Carroll Lee sends to him a copy of the inaugural address of Dr. John Morgan. Governor James Hamilton of Pennsylvania was presented this volume by Morgan himself, presumably because of Hamilton's interest in the College of Philadelphia and in scientific advancement. Morgan's proposal to establish a medical school in connection with the College of Philadelphia was adopted on May 3, 1765, when he was appointed professor of the theory and practice of physics. At the annual commence-

Mitchell, Silas Weir

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ment of 1765 he delivered A Discourse Upon the Institution of Medical Schools in America. The publication of this discourse is the subject of the letter.

1 item, added 5-10-65, is a letter of Dec. 24, 1902, by Charles P. G. Scott presenting Dr. Mitchell with a copy of a work by Androphilus Aeclepiadeus, an Austrian physician of the 18th century.

Mitchell, William

C

Papers, 1809-1865

Burke County, Ga.

Section A

12 items

12-28-58

GUIDE

Mitchell, William. Papers, 1809-1865. Burke
County, Ga. 12 items. Sketch

Records of guardianship of Wm. Mitchell
for Anna, Wm. and David Green.

From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

MSS.
Small Coll.

Mitchener, Blanche.
Papers, 1812-1970.

5 items.

Selma, N.C. resident.

Collection contains copies of records relative to the Henry Lawson Wyatt statue on Capitol Square in Raleigh and the origin of the Vick Chemical Company. These are accompanied by a letter of Jan. 9, 1970, from William S. Powell that states the circumstance under which these copies were secured.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

I. Powell, William S.

NcD

19 MAR 97

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NDHYme

Mitchill, Samuel Latham.

Papers, 1792-1928

New York, N. Y.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 13 items
History of Medicine--MS. Div. 7-25-64 2 items
added

4-8-60

Mitchill, Samuel Latham. Papers, 1792-1928.
New York, N. Y. 13 items. Sketch.

Samuel Latham Mitchill (1784-1831), the "Nestor of American Science," was a physician who was also a natural scientist, a professor, a politician, and an editor and writer on medical subjects. His letters begin in 1792 to an unnamed geographer about to bring out a second addition of his work. He comments on the chemical analysis of the water at Lebanon Springs, New York; on two-headed snakes, on the American wheat fly and diseases of wheat, and on twin cows. To Valentine Mott, the distinguished

Mitchill, Samuel Latnam.

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physician just beginning his career in 1810, he comments on the "unproductive" "fields of science," while wishing Mott success in an undertaking. (Mott delivered a private course of lectures on Surgery in the winter of 1810. See V. Mott Papers). Mitchill writes a recommendation for the navy to Paul Hamilton. As president of the Convention with Thomas T. Hewson (1773-1848) Secretary of the Convention, he invites the British Ambassador, Sir Charles Bagot, to attend the sessions of delegates in Jan., 1820, when the first U. S. Pharmacopoeia

Mitchill, Samuel Latham
was being projected.

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In 1822 Roberts Vaux (1786-1836), Philadelphia jurist and penologist, recommends to him Caspar Wistar, a nephew of Dr. Caspar Wistar of Philadelphia.

Associated with Dr. Mitchill was Dr. Felix Pascalis-Ouvrière (1758-1833), French refugee from Santo Domingo, who came to New York in 1810. He was co-editor of the Medical Repository. His daughter Francesca (Pascalis) Canfield wrote for The Minerva in 1822 verses translated from Le-Brun and dedicated to S. L. M., M. S. Her pen

Mitchill, Samuel Latham

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name was Salolina, an identity substantiated by a letter in 1823 by Dr. Wells of Philadelphia. (These verses were probably a copy made by Francesca's daughter, Felicia Hemans Canfield). Mitchill wrote to Francesca on her translation of the work of Thibaun de Berniana c?;, Secretary of the Linnean Society of Paris, on grape producing vines. To William Robert Prince (1795-1862), horticulturist, writer, Linnean Garden founder, and pioneer Sacramento, Calif., settler, Mitchill wrote on agriculture, on Fleet's Horticultural Repository, and on potatoes

Mitchill, Samuel Latham

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At the end of the papers are two letters from Mary Mayes of Greenville, S. C., to Dr. William C. Braislin (1865-1948), New York otologist, writer, and ornithologist. The letter comments on S. L. Mitchill's letters and books to Dr. Braislin, a Mitchill fan. See Picture File for engraving of Mitchill.

2 items, added 7-25-64, are letters by Dr. Mitchill to William Lee, auditor in the U. S. Treasury in Washington, D. C. He was a native of Massachusetts. Evidently he sent Dr. Mitchill information concerning the huge inhabitants of

the ocean, so that Mitchill in turn sent him a story on a huge squid found in the North Atlantic Ocean, also the habitat of whales. Both men were concerned with proof that huge squids larger than whales existed in the ocean. The second letter of Sept. 11, 1817, gives references to Mitchill's memoir on Sepias in the Medical Repository of New York (vol. 16, p. 399; vol. 17, p. 388-390). It is of particular interest because it is written on a printed prospectus of the New York Historical Society's Committee on Zoology which seeks to promote a Dept. of Natural Science. Mitchill was its chairman.

Mixon, Winfield Henri

Papers, 1895-1932

Selma, Dallas Co., Ala.

10 items and 7 vols.

SEE SHELF LIST

2-1-71

Mixon, Winfield Henri. Papers. Selma, Dallas
Co., Ala.

Winfield Henri Mixon was born near Selma, Alabama, in 1859. His parents were slaves and unable to give him much formal education. He achieved a high level of competence, however, and wrote several books. In 1897, the Doctor of Divinity degree was conferred upon him by Wilberforce University. Biographical information on Mixon appears in his book, History of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Alabama, with Biographical Sketches.

In addition to miscellaneous items and clippings concerning mainly a conference of women which Mixon organized in Nashville in 1895, this collection contains six volumes of his diary for the years 1895, 1897, 1903, 1905, 1914, and 1915. The diary is by and large simply a daily account of his travels and activities as a presiding elder in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He refers to the condition of the various churches in his district and to the routine matters related to his office. There are also scattered comments on the Masonic

lodge to which he belonged. Mixon was instrumental in the founding of Payne University in 1889 and was its first secretary and treasurer. The diary contains numerous references to this institution while it was still in Selma. It is now located in Birmingham and known as Daniel Payne College.

The remaining volume was begun by Mixon as a record of his church activities and contains a report to his bishop for the years 1892 to 1895. The rest of this volume, however, was kept by someone other than Mixon and is a mis-

Mixon, Winfield Henri

4

cellaneous record of the financial affairs of a fraternal organization. There are also references to social conditions, one of which is listed under the name of Annie Mixon Stone who possibly was Mixon's sister. Other volumes which came with the Mixon Papers but bore no apparent relationship to him have been cataloged as the Andrew Arthur Papers. Arthur may have been his nephew, but this fact could not be verified when the items were cataloged.

Mixon, Winfield Henri

5

In 1903 Mixon was the pastor at Columbiana, Alabama. In 1905 he was Presiding Elder of the Camden District in that state.

MSS.

SHELF
LOCATION:

Cab. 51

Mixter, Emerson.

Family papers, 1850-1867.

74 items.

Farmer and shoemaker from Old Lyme,
Connecticut.

Chiefly letters to Mixter from his father and brothers. The family who was from Connecticut, primarily farmed with the exception of his brother Madison, who was in the mercantile business in New York. Other family members combined farming with other jobs, including his father, who was also a clergyman, and his brother Addison, who was a shoemaker and ran a grocery. In addition to Madison, other siblings had also moved away from Connecticut, including his sister Lovina (Mixte r) Arnold of New York

NcD

13 AUG 87 16447944 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Mixter, Emerson.

Family papers, 1850-1867. . . .

(Card 2)

City and Addison, who moved to Ohio in 1850. Topics covered include the economic climate of the period, raising tobacco, farming in general, and family matters. Includes a few letters to Mixter from other relatives and one by Mixter to his wife.

1. Northeastern States--Economic conditions.
2. Tobacco industry--Northeastern States--History--19th century.
3. Agriculture--Northeastern States--History--19th century.
4. Mixter family.
5. Old Lyme (Conn.) --Description . I. Place:
Connecticut-- New London County--Old Lyme.

NcD

13 AUG 87

16447944 NDHYme

MSS.
Small Coll.

Mobley, Lewis K.

Letters, 1955-1965.

17 items.

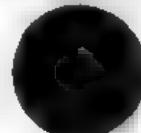
Thomasville, N.C. resident.

Letters are to Dr. Mobley from
Herbert Hoover and express thanks for
his expressions of friendship,
clippings, etc.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

I. Hoover, Herbert, 1874-1964.



NcD

19 MAR 97

36579558 NDHYme

MSS.

2nd 45:A Modern American Cultural Criticism
Conference.
Papers, 1983.
1 item.

Conference on modern American culture
and criticism.

Collection consists of the
proceedings of the conference edited by
Gail Crump, Ruth Doyle, Larry Olpin,
and Miles Williams at Central Missouri
State University.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

19 MAR 97

36579459

NDHYme

Modern Language Association [REDACTED]

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.

2nd 78:A Modern Language Association of America.
American Literature Section.

Papers, 1922-1994.
7,280 items.

Group organized by Modern Language Association in 1921 to build the study of American Literature as a scholarly discipline.

The Modern Language Association, American Literature Section (ALS) Papers date from 1921 to 1993 (bulk 1928-1993). Most of the Section's records consist of correspondence saved by Secretaries or Chairs and mechanically-reproduced reports, minutes, and ballots. These last materials are contained in folders designated "P [redacted] reports" and dated by year. Additi [redacted] onally, there are

NcD

10 SEP 97 37600440 NDHYne SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 78:A Modern Language Association of America.
American Literature Section.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

folders of material used to compile reports (such as institutional polls and other "raw" information) generated by committees, concerning the American Literature Journal and Section organization, and copies of papers to be delivered at Section meetings.

Correspondents include Joseph Blotner, Edward Bradley, Edwin Cady, Paul Carter, Alexander Cowie, Richard Beale Davis, Robert Falk, Benjamin Franklin Fisher, William M. Gibson, Allan Halline, Harrison Hayford, Elaine Bedges, J. He rber, High Holman, Jay B. Hubbell, A lexander Kern, Robert Edson Lee, J. A. Leo Lemay, Michael

NcD

10 SEP 97 37600440 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 78:A Modern Language Association of America.
American Literature Section.

Papers, ... (Card 3)

Millgate, William Mulder, Russel B.
Nye, R.H. Pearce, Henry Pochmann,
Walter B. Rideout, Louis D. Rubin,
Robert Spiller, Willard Thorp, Arlin
Turner, and James Woodress. Papers of
the following individuals (past
officers of the ALS), which pertain to
the American Literature Group, are
included in this collection: Joseph
Blotner, John Gerber, Robert Edson Lee,
Ernest Marchand, William Mulder,
Charles Nilan, Henry Pochmann, Lewis P.
Simpson, Robert Spiller, Willard Thorp,
Arlin Turner, and Donald Yannella.
Also, there are folders pertaining
to these publications:

NcD

10 SEP 97 37600440 NDHYne SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 78:A Modern Language Association of America.
American Literature Section.

Papers, ...

(Card 4)

Reinterpretation of American
Literature, Eight American Authors, and
American Literary Scholarship.

Part of the Jay B. Hubbell Center for
American Literary Historiography.

*mjd

Finding aid in repository.

1. Modern Language Association of America. American Literature Section.
2. American Literature--History and criticism.
3. Authors, American.
4. American literature--Study and teaching.

NcD

10 SEP 97

37600440 NDHYme

MSS.

x

Modern Language Association of America.
Southern Literature Discussion
Group.

Records, 1955-1981.

230 items (.2 linear ft.).

Met annually to present papers and discuss Southern literature. Obtained discussion group status from the Modern Language Association in 1981.

Chiefly correspondence relating to the Southern Literature Discussion Group and its precursors, especially the Southern American Literature Conference, an informal Modern Language Association (MLA) affiliated group. The Discussion Group focused mostly on the seminars they held and continuing efforts to be established as a permanent group of

NcD

21 JUL 94 30803379 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Modern Language Association of America.
Southern Literature Discussion
Group.

Records, ...

(Card 2)

the MLA. Also included are copies of forms submitted to the MLA, petitions relating to group status, and attendance lists. The donor, Mary Ann Wimsatt, has included lists of yearly topics and discussion leaders. The text of a short speech by Louis Rubin includes a summary (1981) of the group's efforts to obtain official status. There are a number of 1978 letters relating to William Styron's participation in that year's conference, but he did not participate in the end. Styron's letters are copies.

NcD

21 JUL 94 30803379 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Modern Language Association of America.
Southern Literature Discussion
Group.
Records, ...

(Card 3)

1. Styron, William, 1925-. 2.
Southern American Literature
Conference. 3. Modern Language
Association of America. Southern
Literature Discussion Group. 4.
American literature--20th century--
History and criticism. 5. American
literature--Southern states--History
and criticism.

NcD

21 JUL 94

30803379 NDHYme

MSS.

x

Moffat, E.

Diary, 1835, July 16-1840, Aug. 23.
1 item.

Most entries, dated July to November 1835, describe places Moffat traveled to in Switzerland, including Andermott, Saint Gorhard, Interlaken, and Bern. The next entries, beginning July 5, 1839, document the voyage he made from London to Portugal and Gibraltar, where he served in the British Army, apparently with the 46th Foot Regiment.

While stationed in Gibraltar, he wrote about army life, acquaintances, and the area surrounding Gibraltar. When he obtained leave in mid-August, he traveled to M alaga, Spain where he described vis its in that area. Earlier pages in the volume list

NcD

10 SEP 91 24349276 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Moffat, E.

Diary, ... (Card 2)
several cities he traveled to in Italy
and Portugal, the distance between the
cities, and descriptions of sites and
buildings in several Spanish cities,
including Cadiz, Seville, Cordova,
Granada, and Ronda. Also contains
several ink drawings of various
buildings.

1. Great Britain. Army. Regiment of Foot, 46th.
2. Switzerland-- Description and travel.
3. Spain-- Description and travel.
4. Gibraltar-- Description and travel.
5. Genre: Diaries.

NcD

10 SEP 91

24349276 NDHYme

Moffatt, Thomas.

Papers, 1747

Newport, Newport Co., Rhode Island.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

Moffatt, Thomas. Papers, 1747. Newport, R. I.
1 item. Sketch.

Thomas Moffatt, Surgeon to the Canadian Forces of the Rhode Island Colony in King George's War (1744-17~~4~~8), writes to the Rhode Island Committee of War to describe how the medical supplies are paid for in the King's Army and asks the Committee to redress him for like expenditures.

Moffett, Andrew

NUCMC

Papers, 1862-1875

Charleston, Charleston Co., South Carolina

Cab. 43 91 items and 1 vol.

1-17-62

Moffett, Andrew

2

Hagood's brigade during the Civil War. Hagood also has an undated letter. Another erstwhile Confederate general, Edmund Kirby Smith (1824-1893) writes on Dec. 30, 1873.

A letter of Nov. 3, 1875, is signed by "Buffalo Bill," and may perhaps be by William Frederick Cody (1846-1917).

There is an undated letter by Francis Henney Smith (1812-1890), a Virginia general in 1861 and longtime (1839-1889) head of V.M.I., mentioning destruction of V.M.I. buildings and papers during the Civil War by U.S. Gen. David Hunter.

Moffett, Andrew. Papers, 1862-1875. Charleston, Charleston Co., South Carolina.

This collection consists of miscellaneous Civil War material collected by Andrew Moffett, an autograph collector of Charleston, S. C. The chief value of this collection lies in the list of Confederate generals and the autographs of a number of these generals.

On Dec. 1, 1872, Johnson Hagood sends to Andrew Moffett an autograph for his collection and praises his father, George Hall Moffett, Sr., a Charleston S.C. merchant, who became adjutant general of

There is a nine-page list of C. S. generals. Andrew Moffett tried to get all of their signatures for his autograph collection. His list contains 55 names not in E. J. Warner's Generals in Gray (1959):

1. Adams, Charles W.
2. Anderson, Charles D.
3. Ashby, Turner W.
4. Bartow, Francis S.
5. B_____, S.
6. Baylor, John R.
7. Clark, John B., Sr.
8. Clark, M. L.

9. Dahlgren, Charles G.
10. Elliott, Braxton T.
11. Fizer, John C.
12. Frazier, C. W.
13. Green, Colton
14. Grigsby, [J. Warren?]
15. Hagan, James
16. Hannon, Moses W.
17. Harris, Thomas A.
18. Harrison, George P., Jr.
19. Hogg, Thomas S.
20. Johnston, George H.
21. Jones, Alex. C.

Moffett, Andrew

5

22. King, Wilburn N.
23. Lomax, Tennent
24. Loury, Robert
25. Mabry, Huiche [?] P.
26. Marshall, John
27. Martin, John
28. Miles, William R.
29. Munford, Thomas Taylor
30. McBride, James S.
31. McRae, Duncan K.
32. Neely, R.P.
33. Palmer, S. B.
34. Parsons, Monroe M.

35. Pearce, N. Bartlette
36. Pegram, William J.
37. Penn, Davidson B.
38. Phifer, Charles W.
39. Radford, Carleton W.
40. Robertson, E. S. C.
41. Ross, Reuben R.
42. Russell, William W.
43. Semmes, Raphael
44. Smith, George A.
45. Stein, Enoch
46. Tappan, John C.
47. Taylor, H. T.

Moffett, Andrew

?

48. Thompson, M. Jeff.
49. Tochman, G.
50. Trudeau, James
51. Walker, E. G.

There are a number of separate autographs of Confederate generals. Some Confederate generals are listed in a scrapbook of Andrew Moffett(pp. 11-15, 114, and 117).

Moffitt, Henry M.

Papers, 1847

Washington, D.C.

Section A

4 items

2-27-62

Moffitt, Henry M. Papers, 1847. Washington,
D.C.

The papers of Henry M. Moffitt, a lawyer in Washington, D.C., are related to his professional affairs. A letter of Jan. 7, 1847, concerns the duties charged on items imported from Portugal.

Moira, Francis Rawdon-Hastings, Second Earl of

See Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First
Marquis of Hastings and Second Earl
of Moira

Molesworth, William Nassau

Papers, 1860-1885

Spotland, Lancashire, England

XVIII-E

19 items

1-15-69

Molesworth, William Nassau. Papers. Spotland,
Lancashire, England

William Nassau Molesworth (1816-1890), British clergyman and historian, was the incumbent of St. Clement's, Spotland, near Rochdale, Lancashire, during 1844-1889. The chief work among his publications was the History of England from 1830. He was a high churchman and a political radical. The correspondence includes letters from John Bright, Richard Cobden, George Jacob Holyoake, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Edward

Molesworth, William Nassau

2

Pusey, and Lord Brougham.

Seven letters, 1860-1865, of Richard Cobden concerned a variety of topics: relations with France, the Navy, and Molesworth's essay (June 22, 1860); Molesworth's lecture on astronomy (Dec. 28, 1863); proposed legislation for compulsory closing of refreshment houses on Sunday and Tory resurgence at Rochdale (May 10, 1864); Molesworth's history of the Reform Bill and speech on the cooporation store, and the agitation for parliamentary reform in the

Molesworth, William Nassau

3

1780's (Oct. 15, 1864); Sir Edwin Chadwick's proposal for voting by ticket, the struggle between coorporation stores and shopkeepers, and William B. Brett's candidacy for Parliament (Nov. 15, 1864); Molesworth's book, Tory opposition to Cobden's reelection, and a Tory newspaper (Feb. 16, 1865); and Cobden's health and plans to attend the session of Parliament (March 20, 1865).

Alfred Kingston of the Public Record Office wrote a letter of introduction, June 29, 1865,

Molesworth, William Nassau

4

to Nicholas Hamilton of the British Museum for Molesworth who wanted to see diplomatic correspondence from the reign of William III.

Three letters of George Jacob Holyoake, 1874-1879, concerned Molesworth's History of England from 1830 (July 8, 1874, and July 25, 1879) and the dedication of Holyoake's History of the Equitable Pioneers (March 11, 1878).

Molesworth's letter of Nov. 15, 1882, to H. D. Nicoll is an autobiographical statement that includes opinions by John Bright, Lord

Molesworth, William Nassau

5

Brougham, and Earl Grey.

Sir Edward Hamilton, private secretary to Gladstone, acknowledged on Sept. 9, 1882, his interest in Molesworth's new book that had been received.

John Bright's letters of 1879-1885 concerned: personal matters (May 11, 1879); an honorary degree of LL. D. for Molesworth from the University of Glasgow (March 11, 1883); "Chinese Gordon" and the reaction to him of Christians, notably a bishop; and foreign policy (April 15, 1885).

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., discussed on May 28, 1883, the difficulty of getting his "local veto" bill passed by Parliament and the relationship of public opinion to this temperance measure.

In a letter dated only October 31 and November 5, Edward Bouverie Pusey discussed: Arthur Philip Perceval, the Oxford Movement's relationship to politics, the tracts and Newman, the Irvingite movement, and the defense against German rationalism.

Molesworth, William Nassau

7

A letter from Lord Brougham is dated only March 24. He wrote about the explanations that were given by himself, William IV, and John Arthur Roebuck for the dissolution of Parliament in 1831.

Molyneaux, J. B.

Papers, 1913

Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Section A 1 item

11-26-60

Molyneaux, J. B. Papers, 1913. Cleveland,
Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

This collection consists of a speech of reminiscences of Captain J. B. Molyneaux, commander of Company A, 7th Regiment of the Ohio Infantry Volunteers, delivered to a veteran's organization in 1913. Captain Molyneaux recalls the formation of the company, its defeat by General John Buchanan Floyd at Cross Lanes, Virginia, on August 26, 1861, a humorous encounter with General William Starke Rosecrans, camp life and army food,

Molyneaux, J. B.

2

campaigns and skirmishes in western Virginia in 1861, the transfer of the regiment to the command of General Irvin McDowell to cooperate with General McClellan in the 1861-1862 offensive against Richmond, the use of counterfeit Confederate currency by Union soldiers to purchase goods in Virginia, the capture of Belle Boyd, and the regiment's casualties.

Monahan, Bridget

C

Papers, 1848-1894

Savannah, Ga.

XVIII-A

124 items

1-15-57

GUIDE

Monahan, Bridget. Papers, 1848-1894. Sa-
vannah, Ga. 124 items. Sketch

The business papers of Bridget Monahan deal principally with the administration of the estate of Hugh Monahan, her husband, as it related to their minor children. A few letters included cover her sons' stay at Manhattan College, New York, 1871-1873.

From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

Monastère de Sainte Claire de Grenoble

**See Grenoble. Monastère de Sainte Claire
de Grenoble**

MONASTERY OF SAINT JOHN THEOLOGOS IN PATMOS

See Saint John Basilian Monastery (Patmos)

MSS.

x2

Moncure, John.
Papers, 1835.
2 items.

Commissioner, Stafford County, Va.
Letter from John Moncure of Stafford
County, Va. to John M. Henderson, Clerk
of the Circuit Court of Warren Co.,
Mississippi regarding depositions in
the case of Ferguson vs. Dawson. The
plaintiff had accused Dawson of having
sold him an unsound slave, David. The
second item consists of the depositions
of two men of Stafford Co., Va., John
Hedgman and James Morton, who knew
David and attested to his good health
and character.

NcD

14 MAY 93

28106226

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x2

Moncure, John.
Papers, ...

(Card 2)

1. Hedgeman, John.
2. Morton, James.
3. Henderson, John M.
4. Slave records--Mississippi.
5. Slave records--Virginia.
6. Stafford County (Va.)
7. Warren County (Miss.)

NcD

14 MAY 93

28106226

NDHYme

Moncure, St. Leger Landon

NUCMC

Papers, 1851-1889

Rutherford Glen, Caroline County, Virginia

17-E

59 items

2-17-75

Moncure, St. Leger Landon. Papers. Ruther
Glen, Caroline County, Virginia

St. Leger Landon Moncure (1834-1898) was a farmer and minor government official in Virginia in the 19th century. In 1851, he sold tobacco in Richmond, but by 1859 he became the fourth clerk in the Second Auditor's office in Richmond, a position which he held through the Civil War. After the war, Moncure returned to farming in Ruther Glen, Caroline County, Virginia. He apparently considered running for political office

Moncure, St. Leger Landon

2

in 1878, but was advised not to by Virginia state senator William D. Quesenberry. Moncure had two brothers who did have mild success in politics. John J. Moncure was a member of the Texas House of Representatives in 1866, while Eustace Conway Moncure was a county judge in Virginia for eighteen years before being chosen for the General Assembly in 1904. Moncure also was related to Richard Cassius Lee Moncure, noted Virginia jurist of the 19th century. Family information is in the William and Mary

The collection consists, for the most part, of routine family and business correspondence. However, there are some items of note. A letter of June 2, 1860, is written on the back of a broadside advertising the sale of Holston Springs, Virginia. In the broadside is a list of ailments that the water of the sulphur springs could cure. The letter on the back written by William D. Jones, one of the owners, offers to supply further information on the property if desired. A

Moncure, St. Leger Landon

4

letter of December 1, 1862, from Moncure to his mother tells of the scarcity of salt in Richmond. Also mentioned is a smallpox epidemic currently in progress in the capital city. A letter to Moncure from his brother John in Texas was written on November 10, 1866. John, a member of the Texas state legislature, advises his brother not to come to Texas looking for a government position, as there are at present no opportunities. If St. Leger wanted to come to Texas, John advised him to look for a bookkeeping job with a

Houston or Galverston merchant.

Two letters of January 16 and 22, 1878, to St. Leger, from Eustace C. Moncure, tell of the trouble the latter is having in finding a hired hand to tend the farm while he was busy with his law practice. The earlier letter describes the Negroes in Bowling Green, Virginia, as too proud to take such a job, and Eustace hoped that the Negroes in Ruther Glen were more suitable. The second letter states that a white man who had applied for the job was unsuitable, and Eustace

Moncure, St. Leger Landon

6

would still prefer a Negro with a small family who would work for eight dollars per month.

Two letters, both of February 12, 1878, concern St. Leger's possible political aspirations. One from Henry K. Ellyson of the Richmond Dispatch states that the paper could not at present promote Moncure's candidacy. The second, from William D. Quesenberry, advises Moncure to give up any hope of running as Gen. Rogers was just too popular. A letter, of May 21, 1883, is to St. Leger from Eustace. This asks the former

Moncure, St. Leger Landon

7

to work for the ticket in an upcoming election.

A letter of July 5, 1887, signed Ruther Glen, is addressed to the editors of the Richmond Dispatch and is in favor of repudiation of the state debt as proposed by the Riddleberger settlement.

Two items are of religious interest. One of April 7, 1887, is an advertisement for the International Lesson Quarterly and Lesson Helper, published in Philadelphia for use in Sunday Schools. The other item, a postcard of June 12,

Moncure, St. Leger Landon

8

1888, carries the statistical record of the Sunday School and Bible Board of Virginia for the six month period ending in April, 1888.

MSS.
Small Coll.

Monett, C.F.

Papers, 1877-1885.

46 items.

Guilford Co., N.C. resident.

Collection contains tax returns, and
documents relative to Monett's
distillery.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

19 MAR 87

36579448 NDHYme

Monroe, James

C

Papers, 1790-1846

Albemarle Co., Va.

Section A

2-4-35

9 items

1 item added

2 items added, 9-23-49

2 items added, 8-30-57

1 item added, 4-29-58

1 item adued, 2-3-64

Monroe, James

2

Papers, 1790-1846

C

Albemarle Co., Va.

Section A

1 item added, 6-12-68

Monroe, James, Papers. Albemarle Co., Va.

Four of these items are legal documents, being indentures, bonds, or articles of agreement. Two are business letters written by Monroe to friends.

Two letters added, 9-23-49: One concerns the election of 1828 and is addressed to Frances Taliferro Brooke. (See Dictionary of American Biography, III, 69).

2 items added 8-30-57. On Sept. 29, 1800, James Monroe, then Gov. of Va., commissions Joseph McClung lt. of a company of riflemen in the state militia. On Aug. 25, 1824, Monroe, then U. S. President, grants land in Mo. to Robert Beattie.

These items were originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection.

1 item added 4-29-58: Land grant to Robert Snodgrass, 1802, while Monroe was gov. of Va.

Monroe, James

3

1 item added, 2-3-64: Photostat of a document signed by James Monroe, Gov. of Va., in 1803, granting a reprieve of twelve months to a Negro slave. The slave had been condemned in Norfolk to "suffer death for conspiracy & insurrection."

1 item added, 6-12-68: Passport for the Rev. Joshua Marsden that was signed by James Monroe in Washington on Oct. 15, 1814. Marsden was a British subject on his way to Europe with his family.

An index to the microfilm of The
Papers of James Monroe is located in the
Documents Department, call number LC 4.7
M 75 .

NUCMC

Monroe, John

Papers, 1775 (1850-1899) 1948

Capon Bridge, Hampshire Co., W. Va.

20-A; SS--71-73 3217 items and 37 vols.

11-18-55

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Monroe, John. Papers, 1775 (1850-1899) 1948.
Capon Bridge, Virginia. 3217 items & 37 vols.
Sketch.

The items in this collection relate principally to the affairs of three families from Virginia: (1) the Monroe family--Col. Alexander Monroe, prominent in state politics after the Civil War; his son, John Monroe, who was sheriff of Hampshire County and tax collector (1880-84) for the 2nd district of the county; and John Monroe's sons, James A. and J. Turner Monroe, who were active in local and state politics after 1870; (2) the family of James Caudy, a Lt. Col. in the Va. militia (114th

Monroe, John

2

Regt.) before and during the Civil War, deputy sheriff (1834) for Hampshire Co., and tax collector for the county (ca. 1850-61); (3) the family of Joseph Kackley - Margaret E. Kackley was John Monroe's sister. Important items in the collection are: the Kackley family letters, which are most numerous and which portray the movement of members and friends of the family westward to Kentucky, Indiana, and Colorado; letters of 1861 relating to the Va. secession convention of Feb.-Apr., 1861, and to the invasion of Romney, Va., by Union troops; letters

Monroe, John

3

and papers of the Monroe family concerning local (Hampshire Co.) and state Democratic politics; land books (1850, 1861, 1883-84), personal property books (1860, 1881, 1883-84), and other tax records of James Caudy and John Monroe; miscellaneous account books, including day books recording the sale of merchandise (1875-82, 6 vols.); legal papers.

For the most part, the letters in the collection for the years 1800 to 1860 - there are only a few letters for the period before 1837 - concern the Caudy and Kackley families.

Monroe, John

4

The Kackley family correspondence predominates. The Kackley sons left the family farm in western Va. before 1860. They write of their experiences in the West, especially in Kentucky. In return, their sisters in Va. provide them with a good share of family gossip. Periodic references are made in these letters to the prices of farm products. Also, a letter from Brooksville, Ky. (May 19, 1849), tells of a cholera epidemic there and discusses the causes of the epidemic and remedies used to cure the disease. In the Caudy correspondence, the most

Monroe, John

5

interesting items relate to the affairs of the Va. militia (cf. items for 1800 & 1840).

Three letters written in 1861 (Jan. 20, Feb. 10, & Mar. 24) concern the election of prominent Virginians to, and the business of, the convention held in Richmond which decided upon the issue of secession for Va. The tenor of these letters, including one written to David Pugh, a delegate to the convention, is anti-secessionist. There is a clipping from the Romney Intelligencer (Jan. 25, 1861) of a statement made by David Pugh concerning his

Monroe, John

6

position regarding the question of secession. "Ceph" Kackley, writing from Kentucky (Apr. 27), was opposed to Va. seceeding from the Union; he believed that western Va. would do well to break away from the eastern part of the state. The later invasion of Romney, Va., by Union troops is described in a long letter of June 14, 1861, while other letters refer to the Confederate defenses around Romney and Capon Bridge (cf. July 22, 25; Oct. 3).

The account books of James Caudy throw much light on the economic conditions of at

Monroe, John

7

least one district in western Va. just prior to the Civil War. These books include: a land tax book for 1850; a table of tracts of land for 1861 in Hampshire Co. "with taxes thereon at 40 cents on every \$100 value thereof;" a list of taxable property within the district of James Caudy in 1860, including lists of the number of slaves, free Negroes, cattle, sheep, hogs, houses, household goods, capital and so on within the district. The volume for 1860 also includes a list of the qualified voters in the district, a list of persons 18 to 48

Monroe, John

8

liable to be enrolled in the militia (114th Regt.), and lists of births and deaths in the district during 1859.

Miscellaneous items for the period before 1865 include: militia papers (guard mount reports) for 1814; a list of the free Negroes in the eastern district of Hampshire Co. in 1861; instructions to James Caudy from the auditor's office in Richmond, Va., concerning the collection of taxes (cf. letters of Nov. 10, 1852; Jan. 21, 1860); an announcement and prospectus of a new Frederick Gleason newspaper, Gleason's

Monroe, John

9

Line-of-Battleship (Oct. 7, 1858); a copy of the Westminster Shorter Catechism ratified by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Augusta, Ga. (Dec. 4, 1861); numerous wills, indentures, deeds, land grants, and miscellaneous tax lists.

For the period after 1865 the Monroe letters are more numerous. John Monroe was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1872 (cf. letters for Jan.-Feb., 1872); he became a sheriff and tax collector for Hampshire Co. Another Monroe (James A. Monroe ?) was

Monroe, John

10

evidently a member of the W. Va. House of Delegates in 1882 (cf. letter of Feb. 7). Sometime after 1890, James A. Monroe became sheriff of Hampshire Co.; his brother, J. Turner Monroe, was a deputy sheriff in 1898. Both brothers were active in Democratic politics in the county. J. Turner Monroe was appointed an election commissioner in 1900. Still, few of the Monroe letters contain much information of a political nature. Perhaps two letters are worthy of mention: a letter of June 2, 1885, concerning aid given by one Samuel Cooper in

Monroe, John

11

the election of William Lyne Wilson to Congress and a letter of Nov. 17, 1886, concerning similar assistance given by John Monroe.

Miscellaneous items for the period after 1865 include: letters from settlers in Colorado (1887-88) describing their experiences there; circulars of the Strasburg Land and Improvement Co. (1891), and an announcement of the sale of the holdings of the company (1893); school, license and general tax lists (1882-84) for the 2nd district of Hampshire Co.; a book of household remedies and patent medicines

Monroe, John

12

(1882-83); a printed copy of a speech by Senator Henry G. Davis concerning national and state affairs given before the Mineral County Convention at Keyser, W. Va., Sept. 2, 1882; sheriff's papers.

Corresponds include: Henry Bedinger, John J. Cornwell, James Sloan Kuykendall, Jared Williams, Joshua S. Zimmerman.

The volumes that have been filed separately from the unbound papers are cataloged as follows:

John Monroe, Assessment Roll(Land), 1861, Hampshire, Co., Va.

Monroe, John

13

~~John Monroe, Assessment Roll (Land), 1861,~~

~~Hampshire Co., W. Va.~~

" " " " " " 1883, W. "

" " " " " " " " "

" " " " " " (Personal property) 1881, "

" " " " " (P. p.) 1883, "

" " " " " " " " 1884, "

Anonymous, Daybooks, 1875-1882, Capon Bridge,
W. Va. (6 vols.)

James Caudy, Ledger, 1849-1861, Capon Bridge,
W. Va.

In the legal papers are three documents of 1775 in which Samuel Strode, son and heir of Samuel Strode, late of Loudon County, Virginia, conveys land in Berkeley County to Conrod Miller (also spelled Millar). These documents are: a lease of 50 acres, March 20; a release of 50 acres, apparently the same property as that in the lease, on March 21; and a release of 75 acres on March 21. The 75 acres are noted as being part of Samuel Strode's land grant of September 14, 1764 (Samuel Strode, the elder).

Monroe, John

15

The legal papers of 1775-1829 contain documents from a number of families, especially the Morgan, Millar or Miller, and Tabler families.

Monroe, John

Anonymous

F- 5675

Day Book, 1875-1876

Capon Bridge, Hampshire Co., W. Va.

578 pp. Leather 32 3-4 x 20 1-2 cm.

(Part of the John Monroe Collection.)

Monroe, John

Anonymous

F- 5676

Day Book, 1877

Capon Bridge, Hampshire Co., W. Va.

462 pp.

Leather 32 1-2 x 21 1-2 cm.

(Part of the John Monroe Collection.)

Monroe, John

Anonymous

F- 5677

Day Book, 1878

Capon Bridge, Hampshire Co., W. Va.

420 pp.

Leather 33 1-4 x 22 cm.

(Part of the John Monroe Collection.)

Monroe, John

Anonymous

F- 5678

Day Book, 1879

Capon Bridge, Hampshire Co., W. Va.

324 pp. Leather 33 1-4 x 21 3-4 cm.

(Part of the John Monroe Collection.)

Monroe, John

~~Anonymous~~

F- 5679

Day Book, 1881

Capon Bridge, Hampshire Co., W. Va.

216 pp. Leather 32 3-4 x 20 1-2 cm.

(Part of the John Monroe Collection.)

Monroe, John

Anonymous

F- 5680

Day Book, 1882

Capon Bridge, Hampshire Co., W. Va.

156 pp. Leather 38 x 22 3-4 cm.

(Part of the John Monroe Collection.)

Monroe, John

Caudy, James

F- 5674

Ledger, 1849-1862

Capon Bridge, Hampshire Co., W. Va.

41 pp. Boards 41 1-2 x 17 cm.

Part of the John Monroe Collection.

11-18-55

Monroe, John

Cab. 107
SS-73

Assessment Roll (Land), 1861

D.S.

Hampshire Co., Va.

71 pp. Unbound Large

11-18-55

GUIDE

Monroe, John

Cab. 107 2
SS-71

Assessment Roll (Land), 1883

Hampshire Co., W. Va.

125 pp.

Paper

Large

11-18-55

GUIDE

Monroe, John

D.S. Cab. 107
SS-72

Assessment Roll (Land), 1884

Hampshire Co., W. Va.

109 pp.

Paper

Large

11-18-55

GUIDE

D.S.

Cab. 107
SS-72

Monroe, John

Assessment Roll (Personal Property), 1881

Hampshire Co., Va.

178 pp.

Paper

Large

11-18-55

GUIDE

D.S. Cab. 107
SS-72

Monroe, John

Assessment Roll (Personal Property), 1883

Hampshire Co., W. Va.

207 pp.

Paper

Large

11-18-55

GUIDE

Monroe, John

D.S.

Cab. 107
SS-73

Assessment Roll (Personal Property), 1884

Hampshire Co., W. Va.

205 pp.

Paper

Large

11-18-55

GUIDE

Monroe, William H.

**FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
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RECORDS.**

Monson, Sir Edmund John, First Baronet

Papers, 1865

London, England

18-G

1 item

12-5-79

Monson, Sir Edmund John. Papers. London,
England

Sir Edmund John Monson, First Baronet (1834-1909), was the fourth son of William John Monson, Sixth Baron Monson. Letters written by Sir Edmund Monson are among the papers of his elder brother William John Monson, First Viscount Oxenbridge, in the Manuscript Department.

Edmund Monson was graduated from Balliol College, Oxford, in 1855 and entered diplomatic service in 1856. Between 1858 and 1863 he was private secretary to Lord Lyons, British ambassador to the United States. In later years he

Monson, Sir Edmund John

2

served as consul in the Azores and in Hungary; minister to Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Denmark, Greece, and Belgium; and ambassador to Austria (1893-1896) and France (1896-1904).

The collection consists of a manuscript account of the United States, 127 pages in length, in Monson's handwriting. It was apparently delivered as an address to a gentleman's club in England. Monson wrote the account in 1865 (see p. 76) while the Civil War was still in progress (see p. 7).

Monson indicated that he had traveled widely

in the United States and had been a guest in the homes of both Northerners and Southerners. He commented upon Charles Dickens' portrayal of Americans, referring to a conversation he had had with Dickens, and discussed Americans' attitudes towards Englishmen and English institutions (pp. 9-13). He described the distinctive characteristics of the citizens of the various states and regions (pp. 15-20), American attitudes towards politics and commerce (pp. 21-26), the American speculative spirit and the ease with which Americans recovered from any failure

Monson, Sir Edmund John

4

or setback (pp. 27-29). The latter topic led Monson to comment upon American public opinion following the capture of Confederate Commissioners James Murray Mason and John Slidell and upon the possibility of war between the United States and England (pp. 29-31). He reflected further upon Americans' attitudes towards England and upon relations between the two countries (pp. 31-38), commenting particularly on Nathaniel Hawthorne's portrayal of the English (pp. 38-41).

Turning from political matters, Monson described American women and their position in

society, social relationships between men and women, attitudes towards marriage, and customs concerning weddings (pp. 41-63). Proceeding to lengthy description of the nation's capital, its physical appearance, climate, and society (pp. 64-77), Monson commented also upon American hotels and boardinghouses (pp. 78-84) and their "baneful influence upon American society." He observed that despite the existence of slavery, the national character was less objectionable in the South, where boardinghouses were not

prevalent, than elsewhere in the United States (pp. 84-85).

Other aspects of American life discussed by Monson include the role of domestic servants (pp. 85-90); shopping, particularly for food, by American men (pp. 90-91); cooking (pp. 94-97); education (pp. 98-108); the lecture system (pp. 110-111); the pulpit and the role of clergy in public life (pp. 111, 117-119); religious liberty (pp. 112-115); revivals (pp. 115-116); religious life (pp. 119-120); and the role of the

Monson, Sir Edmund John

7

press (pp. 121-124). Monson concluded his account of the United States with brief reflections upon the nature of Democracy (p. 125) and the impossibility of judging the United States by English standards or England by American standards (pp. 124-127). Despite these final remarks, Monson's address is essentially a series of judgments of American institutions and customs by the standards of an upper-class Englishman.

NUCMC

Monson, William John, First Viscount Oxenbridge

Papers, 1872-1876

London, England

18-G

204 items

7-31-72

Monson, William John, First Viscount Oxenbridge:
Papers. London, England

William John Monson, First Viscount Oxenbridge (1829-1898), was an aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria, treasurer of the Royal Household (1874), captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (1880-1886), and master of the horse to Queen Victoria (1892-1894). He served in the House of Commons from Reigate, Surrey, during 1858-1862.

His brother, Sir Edmund John Monson, First

Monson William John, First Viscount Oxenbridge 2

Baronet (1834-1909) was a diplomat who served at various European capitals, his career culminating with the ambassadorships to Austria-Hungary, 1893-1896, and France, 1896-1904. He was on close terms with his elder brother, Lord Monson (later Viscount Oxenbridge), to whom he wrote regularly and frequently. Most of the 204 items in this collection are letters from Sir Edmund Monson to his brother during 1872-1876. At that time Sir Edmund was British consul general at Budapest, Hungary. The post of

Monson, William John, First Viscount Oxen- 3
bridge

consul general was newly created because of the importance that Budapest had assumed under the new imperial constitution that conceded the Hungarians an independent position. He communicated directly to the Foreign Office until 1874 when he was made a second secretary subordinate to the ambassador at Vienna-an alteration of status that Monson opposed.

Monson was quite frank about persons and events since his remarks were addressed to his

Monson, William John, First Viscount Oxen- 4
bridge

brother. He commented often about the political situation in Hungary, but he did not analyze matters in depth or at length. Although he was consul general, he did not usually discuss trade and economics--presumably his brother was not interested. Sir Edmund, however, considered commerce important as illustrated by his remark on Nov. 25, 1872: "Since I have been here I have been steadily trying to introduce English capital, and thus to strengthen British inter-

Monson, William John, First Viscount Oxen- 5
bridge

ests in Hungary." At that time and later, he tried to arrange loans between the Hungarian government and English bankers. Monson was active in the social and cultural life of Budapest, and his letters are also interesting from that point of view. In April, 1876, he sent his brother two letters from William Richard Holmes, the consul in Bosnia, who discussed the rebellion in Turkish Bosnia-Herzegovina and the international diplomatic situation that resulted.

Monson, William John, First Viscount Oxen- 6
bridge

In 1865 Monson ran unsuccessfully as a Liberal candidate in the parliamentary election at Reigate, Surrey, and in later years he maintained an interest in politics nationally as well as locally in Surrey. He frequently gave his opinions about elections and the administrations of Gladstone and Disraeli. Although a Liberal, Monson was often critical of Gladstone. The general election of Feb., 1874, fell within the period of this correspondence.

Monson, William John, First Viscount Oxen- 7
bridge

Monson had important literary friends. One of them was Lord Lytton (1831-1891) who was then in the diplomatic service. There are a number of references to Lytton. Charles James Lever, the novelist, died in 1872 while consul at Trieste. Monson was visiting Lever at that time and discussed him and his literary reputation. The Hungarian traveler and author Ámin Vámbéry, was also a friend. There are a number of references to him, although they are often

Monson, William John, First Viscount Oxen- 8
bridge

unsubstantial. Monson once remarked that he had also known Thackeray (June 6, 1874).

Monson was a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. He kept up with events at the college, and it was another topic of the correspondence, especially during 1874 when he applied unsuccessfully for appointment as Chicheley Professor of International Law and Diplomacy. Reforms at All Souls were noted on Nov. 12, 1874, and April 30, 1875, and possibly on other occa-

Monson, William John, First Viscount
Oxenbridge

9

sions.

The Tichborne baronetcy and estates were the subject of a sensational legal controversy. Monson commented during 1872-1874 upon the "Tichborne Claimant," mostly with opinions but occasionally with news that he had acquired.

Some old letters, probably from the 17th century, were discovered in a family closet (July 12, 1872). They involved Sir Leoline Jenkins (1623-1685) but were otherwise unidentified.

Monson, William John, First Viscount
Oxenbridge

10

fied.

An unidentified photograph is probably a picture of Sir Edmund Monson. It was taken at Venice.

There are amusing accounts of the visits of the Prince of Wales to Budapest (May, 1873) and of the Shah of Persia to Berlin (June, 1873).

Montagu, Basil

Papers, 1812

London, England

XVIII-E

1 item

11-30-67

Montagu, Basil. Papers, 1812. London, England

Basil Montagu (1770-1851) was a British legal and miscellaneous writer. His close friendship with Samuel Henley, principal of the East India College, is indicated by Henley's somewhat philosophical letter of May 11, 1812. A student, Hudelston (or Hudleston), was also noted.

Montagu, John. Fourth. Earl of Sandwich

C

Papers, 1775

"Hinchinbrook," Huntingdon Co., England

XVIII-E

1 item

7-11-58

GUIDE

Montagu, John. Fourth Earl of Sandwich. Papers,
1775. 1 item. Sketch.

A letter written by John Montagu, Fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718-1792), during the time he was First Lord of the Admiralty and dated Dec. 30, 1775. He gives his opinion that British losses in America had occurred because the British had delayed using force in favor of conciliatory measures too long. Lack of supplies and troops was being corrected and the next campaign was expected to do better. Loss of a supply ship was explained as probably due to deliberate surrender to the Americans. This letter is not included in the publication by the Naval Records Society.

Montagu, Lord Robert

Papers, 1863

London, England

XVIII-E

1 item

12-13-67

Montagu, Lord Robert. Papers, 1863. London,
England

Lord Robert Montagu (1825-1902), British author and politician, served in the House of Commons during 1859-1880 and became a member of the Privy Council in 1867.

Montagu's letter of March 31, 1863, was addressed to C. E. Macqueen of Manchester. He discussed taxation and the manner in which Parliament appropriated funds and the administration spent them. At first glance the

Montagu, Lord Robert

2

letter appears to be a draft, but the notation of receipt (upper corner of page one) indicates that the addressee or another person marked the manuscript, possibly for publication.

Montague, Andrew Jackson

C

Papers, ca.1903-1906

Richmond, Va.

Section A

1 item

9-17-59

Montague, Andrew Jackson. Papers, ca.1903-1906.
Richmond, Va. 1 item. Sketch.

Andrew Jackson Montague (1862-1937) was Gov. of Va. (1902-1906) and U. S. Representative from Va. (1913-1937). This collection consists of one carbon copy of an undated, unsigned petition to Gov. Montague, asking him to pardon a Negro who had been convicted and imprisoned for second degree murder, and alleging that the defendant was innocent.

Montague Family

Papers, 1844-1864

Granville Co., N. C.

Section A

9 items

6-20-72

Montague Family. Papers. Granville Co., N. C.

Correspondence of the Montague family of Granville Co., N. C., between 1844 and 1864. The first letter was written on April 13, 1844, by James Y. Montague to his father, William, while the former was attending Wake Forest College. He gives a detailed physical description of Henry Clay and discusses the differing views of Whigs and Democrats concerning the tariff and taxation.

Other items relate to A. B. Montague who

enlisted Feb. 22, 1862, from Granville Co. and served with the 44th Regiment of N. C. troops, Kirkland's Brigade, Heath's Division, Hill's Corps. One item is a pass issued in 1863 to Montague, and three letters written by his Allen relatives discuss family matters. The letter dated Aug. 5, 1864, tells about the two votes William W. Holden won in Oxford and about the rumor of an attempt on the life of Gov. Zebulon B. Vance by an army deserter. The collection also contains three envelopes with

Montague Family
identification material.

Montalván, Juan Pérez de

See Pérez de Montalván, Juan

Montano, Vicente

FILM
MANUSCRIPT

Arcano de Principe

[Madrid, 1681,

1 reel.

(MS. 20586: Division de Manuscritos,
Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid)

Negative

Gift of Dr. Robert S. Smith

10-5-54

MSS.

x

Monteagle of Brandon, Thomas Spring-Rice, Baron, 1790-1866.

Letters, 1828-1853.

16 items.

Secretary to Treasury (1830-1834); Chancellor of the Exchequer in Melbourne's second administration (1835-1839).

Chiefly political correspondence to Monteagle from correspondents that include Northampton; Hetherton; Vassall Holland; Durham; Northumberland; Richmond; Eliot; Argyll; and Auckland. Topics concern travel in Sicily; an evaluation of the ballot as a means of protecting the freedom of elections, 1837; the Corn Laws, 1842; social and economic conditions in Ireland; Parliamentary politics; English

NcD

26 SEP 95 33203484 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Monteagle of Brandon, Thomas Spring-Rice, Baron, 1790-1866.

Letters, ...

(Card 2)

education; and the wreck of the Avenger in the Mediterranean. One letter from Sir James Stephens also discusses the possibility of missionary work in Jamaica for Spring-Rice's son, Aubrey Richard Spring-Rice, a Church of England clergyman.

Partially processed collection.
Cataloged from Guide and accession record.

*pj

1. Spring-Rice, Aubrey Richard. 2. Northumberland, Algernon George Percy, 6th Duke of, 1819-1899. 3. Northampton, Charles Douglas-Compton, 3rd Marquis of, 1816-1877.

NcD

26 SEP 95 33203484 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Monteagle of Brandon, Thomas Spring-Rice, Baron, 1790-1866.

Letters, ...

(Card 3)

4. Clarendon, George William Frederick Villiers, Earl of, 1800-1870. 5. Holland, Henry Richard Vassall, Baron, 1773-1840. 6. Auckland, Robert John Eden, Baron, 1799-1870. 7. Argyll, George Douglas Campbell, Duke of, 1823-1900. 8. Avenger (Ship). 9. Politicians--Great Britain--Correspondence. 10. Education--Great Britain--History--19th century. 11. Europe--Politics and government--1815-1848. 12. Sicily--Description and travel. 13. Ireland--Social conditions. 14. Ireland--Economic conditions. 15. Great Britain--government.

NcD

26 SEP 95 33203484 NDHYme

Monteagle of Brandon, Thomas Spring-Rice,
First Baron

See Spring-Rice, Thomas, First Baron
Monteagle of Brandon

*See Carrillo de Albornoz, Jose,
duque de Montemar*

Montemar, Jose Carrillo De Albornoz.

Duque de

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Montgomery, John, Jr.

Papers, 1809-1820

Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Maryland

Section A

1 item

9-15-59

3 items added, 5-22-62
1 item added, 3-4-68

Montgomery, John, Jr. Papers, 1809-1820.
Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Maryland

John Montgomery, Jr. (1764-1828) was mayor of Baltimore, attorney general of Maryland, and a member of Congress from 1807 to 1811. His father was an officer in the Continental Army and served in the Continental Congress in 1782 and 1783.

On Feb. 17, 1809, he wrote a letter concurring in a recommendation made by Philip Reed for a midshipman's appointment in the Navy.

3 items added, 5-22-62: A certification

Montgomery, John, Jr.

2

written by Montgomery on May 18, 1813, on a copy of a letter of May 15, 1813, from Levin Winder concerning the extradition to Pennsylvania of a man captured in Maryland and two letters from Montgomery to John Stoughton (June 5 and Sept. 6, 1813). The last two items include comments by Montgomery on the commercial situation during the War of 1812.

1 item added, 3-4-68: A letter from Montgomery to Governor Samuel Sprigg concerning a legal case (May 18, 1820).

Montgomery, Josiah A.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
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RECORDS.

C
Montgomery, Seaborn, Jr.

Letters and Papers, 1861-1865

Georgia

Section A

49 items.

OCT 29 '48

GUIDE

Montgomery, Seaborn, Jr. Letters and
Papers. 1861-1865. Georgia. 49 items.
Sketch.

Letters written by Seaborn Montgomery, Jr. to his father, Seaborn Montgomery, Sr., and to his mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Julia Montgomery, respectively, of Americus, Ga., while he was a student at Collinsworth Institute, Talbotton, Ga. (1861-1862) and at the Georgia Military Institute in Marietta (1863-1864); and while he was in Confederate army (1864-1865). His letters

Montgomery, Seaborn, Jr.

2.

from Talbotton and Marietta contain descriptions of school life, continual requests for money, food, and clothing; those to his sister often deal with matters of the heart; one of Sept. 23, 1863 describes the funerals of Gen. Preston Smith and Capt. Donnelson of Tenn. who fell at Ringgold; military affairs near Marietta and rumors of such; morale of the cadets and their anxiety to participate in the war; his provost duty; requests for a Negro servant, who was finally sent but proved to be un-

Montgomery, Seaborn, Jr.

3

dependable; and mention of the faculty of Georgia Military Institute moving to Mill- edgeville.

By June 5, 1864, Montgomery was in the army and stationed at Camp Jones, West Point, Ga. By June 8 he had become a sergeant in Carswell's militia, which was operating near Atlanta. From then until Jan. 19, 1865 his letters are written from West Point, Milledgeville, on the Central Railroad, 15 miles above Whitesville, and from

Montgomery, Seaborn, Jr.

4

a camp near Augusta. Mentioned in these letters are the enthusiasm of the cadets on entering service, troop movements, battles and skirmishes, disaffection, desertion, destruction in Atlanta, outbreak of smallpox at Milledgeville, evacuation of that city, possible objectives of Sherman, the pardoning of convicts for use in the army, his desire either to join the cavalry under Forrest or get into government business, his need of money, food, and clothes, and his deep despondency over not hearing from home and the hardships of army life.

Montgomery, Seaborn, Jr.

5

These papers also include two reports of Montgomery's record at Collinsworth Institute, and an oration by him attacking speculation and exhortion on the part of the farmers.

Montgomery, William M.

Papers, 1858-1871

Union, Hertford County, North Carolina

Section A 2 vols.

3-13-79

Montgomery, William M. Papers. Union,
Hertford County, North Carolina

According to records in this collection William M. Montgomery was superintendent of the Sunday school of Union Methodist Church at Union in Hertford County during at least part of the 1850's and 1860's. The Montgomery family was prominent in the county, and it is possible that he was the same man as William Meredith Montgomery who was Clerk and Master in Equity from 1833 until his death in the 1860's. However, William Meredith Montgomery

Montgomery, William M.

2

is reported to have lived at Frazier's Cross Roads in the southern part of the county. Information about William Meredith Montgomery, the family, and the church can be found in Benjamin B. Winborne's The Colonial and State Political History of Hertford County, N.C., pp. 127, 181, 187, 205, 250, etc.

The Sunday School Minutes and Roll Book, 1858-1871 (86 pp.), is clearly identified with Union Church of Hertford County. The name "Union Church" appears often, and there are a few references to nearby Ahoskie Church

Montgomery, William M.

3

(Oct. 3, 1858, for example). It is apparent from the size of the Sunday school that Union was a rather active church. The minutes date primarily from the warmer months of 1858-1863 and 1866-1868. The comments in the minutes are not usually extensive, but various activities (occasionally occurring elsewhere in the area) and the names and attendance of members were reported. Several preachers were noted. Montgomery wrote most of the minutes. The attendance rolls date during 1858-1871.

An Anonymous Account Book, 1859-1862 (46 pp.),

Montgomery, William M.

4

was acquired from the same dealer and at the same time as the Sunday School Minutes. The Account Book may or may not relate to the Montgomery family. This volume belonged to a man who, for want of a more precise term, could be called a mechanic. He had several other men working with him, and their names, activities, and work times are recorded. They worked on projects at Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia, and perhaps also at other nearby places. Projects and places worked at included: working on water wheels; an elevator shaft at Dunlop's

Montgomery, William M.

5

(perhaps the tobacco factory at Petersburg); the state armory; Belle Isle (Richmond); Tredegar; Hunter's; Old Factory; fixing a brick crusher; the Spring Factory; etc. No figures are given for wages or for work done, and the nature of the work was usually only noted, not detailed.

Moody, B. and Y. M.

C

Letters 1861 - 1864

[Virginia]

Section A
2 pieces

JUN 16 1941

MOODY, B

[Virginia]

Letters. 1861 - 1864

2 pieces Sketch

The letter of Y. M. Moody to his young son describes his life in camp, comments on his comrades, mentions sickness among the soldiers, and inquires about the family at home. The second letter written by B. Moody mentions his loss of one foot, presumably by a wound, his attendance at a party in Petersburg, family matters, and conditions and prices in Petersburg in 1864. Both men (perhaps brothers) were well educated and wrote informative letters.

Moody, Edna (Wadsworth)

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C

Moomaw, Jacob P

Letters. 1861

Bedford County, Virginia

Section A

2 pieces

JUL 16 1940

MOOMAW, Jacob P

Letters. 1861

Bedford County, Virginia. 2 pieces Sketch

Jacob Moomaw was a private in the Confederate service. These two letters comment on camp life, army hardships, the food furnished, and the lack of religion among the soldiers. Moomaw was an average soldier of "limited" education.

Moon, James

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
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M-5810

Moore, A. [?]

Notebook, 1857

Illinois

74 pp. Leather and Boards 20 x 13 cm.

7-19-58 Recataloged, 4-28-66

Moore, A. [?]. Notebook, 1857. Illinois

The writer of the accounts and memoir was an employee of the Illinois Central Railroad who participated in its construction, maintenance, or both in 1857. The almost illegible notation on the back cover appears to be "A. _____ Moore, I.C.R.R." There is a reference on page thirty-one to carpenters at work from Wapella to Dixon, two towns on the Illinois Central route. The writer's remarks on pages 26 and 33 indicate that he had some kind of supervisory work. He probably lived in an eastern state (pp. 33-34,

Moore, A. [?]

2

38), and there are scattered notations by members of the Carter family, at least one of whom was from Washington County, Maryland (p. 74).

The accounts of 1857 are itemized records of the cost of materials and labor for work on the railroad.

The memoir is undated but probably dates from 1857 as do the accounts. The writer reviews aspects of his work apparently in response to criticism. Work included a Rock Island branch to which comment in the memoir and a drawing on

Moore, A. [?]

3

page 43 apply.

Technical explanations include the raising of a How truss bridge (pp. 45-47) and a Bollman iron bridge (pp. 48-52). The latter is apparently the iron bridge patented in the 1850's by Wendell Bollman, bridge inventor; see The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, XI, 233. William Howe (1803-1852) was the inventor of the truss bridge.

MSS.

6th 17:C Moore, Daniel Eric.
Papers, 1946-1963.

15 items.

Durham (Durham Co.), N.C. resident.

Collection contains a draft entitled "North Carolina Library Legislation," apparently written by D.E. Moore, dean of the School of Library Science, North Carolina College at Durham in the 1950s. The items are miscellaneous notes and forms that had been laid in the volume. They include brief notes concerning the status of African-Americans in Durham.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

19 MAR 97

36579457

NDHYme

Moore, Francis

M-5303

D.
S.

"A Voyage to Georgia, Begun the 15th of
October 1735"

N. p.

233 pp.

Vellum

20 2-3 x 16½ cm.

7-3-54

GUIDE

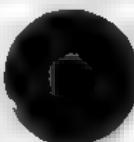
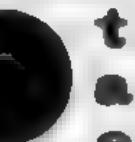
MSS.
M:5303

Moore, Francis, fl. 1744.

A Voyage to Georgia, Begun the 15th
of October, 1735, [17--]

1 v.

Writer, traveller, and storekeeper
for the trustees of the colony of
Georgia.

Collection consists of a manuscript
(233 pp.) by Moore, based on his
journal. It was published in London,
1744, and again as "Collections of the
Georgia Historical Society," Vol.1,
1840. Moore's account centers on the
establishment of Frederica, Ga., but
includes information on other
settlements in the colony, Native
American relations, and an
expedition ag ainst the Spanish in
Florida. App ended to the

NcD

02 JUL 98 39390507 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.
M:5303

Moore, Francis, fl. 1744.

A Voyage to Georgia, ... (Card 2)
manuscript is an anonymous and
unpublished sketch of the life of James
Edward Oglethorpe (5 pp.).

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

1. Moore, Francis--Journeys.
2. Georgia (Colony)
3. Frederica (Ga.)--History.
4. Georgia--Description and travel.
5. Oglethorpe, James Edward, 1686-1785.
- I. Title

NcD

02 JUL 98

39390507

NDHYmc

Moore, Francis. "A Voyage to Georgia, Begun
the 15th of October 1735." N. p. Sketch

This item is the holographic manuscript of Francis Moore's "A Voyage to Georgia, Begun the 15th of October 1735." The work was published in London, 1744 and in the Collections of the Georgia Historical Society, Volume I (1840). Appended to the manuscript is a five-page sketch of the life of James Edward Oglethorpe which was added at a later date by an unknown author. This sketch does not appear in either of the published editions of Moore's work.

Moore, Francis

2

In 1735 Moore was employed by the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, as a storekeeper, and accompanied a colony of three hundred emigrants sent to America in that year. "A Voyage to Georgia," which is bases largely on Moore's own journal of the trip, provides a rich source for the study of early Georgia history. While the account centers on the actions taken by Oglethorpe to establish the town of Frederica near the Florida border, much specific information is

included on a variety of other topics. There is an excellent description of Savannah and other settlements in the northern part of the colony. Some account is given of the towns settled by German and Scottish emigrants, and the town of Purysburgh which was settled chiefly by Swiss is mentioned. The friendly relationship of the colonists with the Yamasee, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw and other Indian tribes is stressed. Particular emphasis is placed on the aid extended to the settlers by the Indian Chieftain, Toma-Chi-

Moore, Francis

4

Chi, and the susceptibility of the Indians to the teachings of Christian missionaries. There is also an extended account of an expedition against the Spanish on the Florida border.

Moore, Frank

NUCMC

Papers, 186⁵²-1872

New York, N. Y.

Cab. 33

187 items

4-4-72

Moore, Frank. Papers. New York, N. Y.

Although baptized Horatio Franklin Moore, the author and editor was known throughout life as Frank Moore. He was born Dec. 17, 1828, in Concord, N. H., the son of Mary Adams (Hill) and Jacob Bailey Moore, the author and journalist, and the brother of the librarian, George Henry Moore. Reared in New York City and Washington, D. C., Moore went to California in 1849 but returned to New York in the early 1850's. He became a member of the New York

Historical Society in 1856 and began a lifelong hobby of enriching the collections of that organization. As secretary to Minister Washburn, 1869-1872, he was attached to the American Legation in Paris during the Franco-Prussian War. He died Aug. 10, 1904.

Moore was chiefly known as an editor and author of valuable works on the Revolutionary and Civil wars. Besides numerous articles, he compiled thirteen or more major works, the best known being the eleven-volume Rebellion Record

The collection consists primarily of letters to Moore which he used to prepare his book, Women of the War (1866). The book is a record of the valuable contributions made by Northern women during the Civil War as fund-raisers, nurses, doctors, spies, and even soldiers.

On the home front women were active raising funds and necessary supplies for soldiers through private organizations and church groups. Among the more notable women engaged in this

work that are mentioned in the collection are Mary Ashton Rice Livermore, Jane Currie Blaikie Hoge, Anna Maria Ross, Abigail Williams May, and Elida Barker Rumsey Fowle.

At the front, women often played unusual roles. At least two, Cloe Annette Bukel and Mary Edwards Walker were physicians. Kady Brownell and Bridgit Divers ("Irish Biddy") both served to spur soldiers on to battle, while Sarah Emma Evelyn Edmonds donned male attire to serve as a spy and soldier.

Most of the women mentioned in the collec-

tion served as nurses or in related capacities. Although some worked independently, most served under the auspices of the U. S. Christian Commission or the U. S. Sanitary Commission, both founded in 1861. The former, funded by church organizations, set up "diet kitchens" to feed the sick and wounded, while the latter, funded by private groups, was a nursing organization. Apparently coming from the middle class, these women defied convention to follow where Christian duty or male relatives led them. Letters from former patients are often laudatory and

sentimental, but others give a clear picture of the duties and hardships experienced by these women, some of whom worked without pay at the expense of their own resources and health. At the close of the war, some of the women continued to work in hospitals, orphanages, and freedmen's schools. Other letters point out negative attitudes toward individual women and the nurses as a group. Many of the women themselves looked askance of others of their sex who were not interested in nursing but in finding a hus-

band. The women were frequently reluctant to have their name and work mentioned in Moore's book. Some of the prominent women nurses mentioned are: Clara Barton, Dorothea Lynde Dix, Mary Ann Ball Bickerdyke, Amy Morris Bradley (she also edited the Soldiers' Journal), Isabella Fogg, Mary Morris Husband, Eliza E. George, Mrs. Stephen Barker, Elizabeth S. Mendenhall, Mary W. Lee, Belle L. Reynolds, and Annie Turner Wittenmyer (she originated the plan of "diet kitchens.").

There are six letters written in 1871 and

Moore, Frank

8

1872 by Moore to his brother, George Henry Moore, while the former was in France. They briefly mention French politics and government but mostly discuss the books on early Americana that Moore is buying and shipping home.

A few miscellaneous clippings and writings complete the collection.

MSS.

x

Moore, George Augustus, 1852-1933.

Letter: England, to Foster Baker,
n.d.

1 item, (2 p.).

Other Moore letters in the Duke
University Special Collection
Department's Sir Edmund William Gosse
Papers.

Author who sometimes used the
pseudonym, Lady Rhone.

Summary: Expresses interest in seeing
Miss Baker's drawings.

NcD

05 JUN 91

23884097 NDHYme

Moore, George Augustus

Papers, 1888-1927

London, England 36 items

Transferred to Sir Edmund William Gosse
MSS., 11-13-61, since the items are
letters from Moore to Gosse. Two items,
not letters to Gosse, were placed in
Great Britain, Papers (Literary).

Moore, George Henry

Papers, 1860

New York, New York

Section A

3 items

7-21-61

Moore, George Henry. Papers, 1860. New York,
New York.

The papers of George Henry Moore (1823-1892), librarian and historian, consist of three letters from Charles Carter Lee, Sr. (1798-1871), son of Gen Henry ("Light-Horse Harry") Lee. At the time these letters were written Moore was assistant librarian of the New York Historical Society.

The letters concern Moore's book about the alleged treason of Gen. Charles Lee, and Charles C. Lee's article in defense of Gen. Charles Lee. Lee speaks of the lett ers of Gen. Charles

Moore, George Henry

2

Lee that were in the papers of his father Gen. Henry Lee II, and which disappeared after the death of his father in Georgia on his way home from the West Indies. He says his father had taken his papers to the West Indies with the intention of writing the lives of Washington and Nathanael Greene if his health improved to that extent, but that instead his health continued to decline. Lee tells Moore that he has submitted his manuscript in defense of Gen. Charles Lee to the Virginia Historical Society. Charles Lee speaks in high praise of Gustavus

Moore, George Henry

3

A. Myers, an attorney who is a member of the Virginia Historical Society and with whom he has been in correspondence about the Charles Lee controversy. In considering the possibility of delivering his article before the New York Historical Society, Lee speaks of his friendship of earlier years with a number of people, including Washington Irving.

Moore, Sir Graham

Papers, 1812 -1840

Cobham, Surrey, England

XVIII-E

1 item
4 items added, 12-21-70

2-5-68

Moore, Sir Graham. Papers, 1812-1840. Cobham,
Surrey, England

Sir Graham Moore (1764-1843), British admiral, served during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars and thereafter was a Lord of the Admiralty, 1816-1820, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, 1820, and at Plymouth, 1839-1842.

Moore left command of the Chatham in 1812 and wrote on Oct. 1 to Henry Kinsey at the Custom House, Dublin, about the status of the latter's son who was an officer on that ship.

4 items added, 12-21-70: Sir Charles James Napier's three letters of 1824 concern the acquisition of source material for his brother William's History of the Peninsular War, the defense of Sir John Moore's role in that conflict, and opposition to Robert Southey and other enemies of Moore's reputation. Other letters on this subject are in the papers of John Colborne, First Baron Seaton, who is mentioned here also.

Napier was commander of the northern district

Moore, Sir Graham

3

of England during the time of the Chartist
disorders. They are mentioned in his letter of
Jan. 16, 1840.

Moore, Sir Henry,

C

Papers, 1766. Feb. 3.

New York.

Section A 1 item.

FEB 7 '51

GUIDE

Moore, Sir Henry. Papers, 1766, Feb. 3. New
York. 1 item. Sketch.

Commission appointing Jabez Sargent as Lieutenant and signed by Sir Henry Moore, Baronet (1713-1769), gov. of New York, 1765-1769. Moore was gov. of Jamaica in 1756, and was made a Baronet for suppression of Slave insurrection in that year. Afterwards he was appointed gov. of New York.

[See Dict. of Amer. Biog.;]

Moore, Henry (1751-1844)

Papers, 1830

London, England

18-E

1 item

5-25-78

Moore, Henry. Papers. London England

Henry Moore (1751-1844), Methodist minister, was John Wesley's assistant, traveling companion, amanuensis, and biographer.

Alexander Knox (1757-1831), theological writer, was a friend of Wesley. Knox's father was a well-known member of the corporation of Derry who, along with his wife, met Wesley in Ireland in 1765 and became Methodists. Knox's letter of Nov. 23, 1830 (6½ pp.) concerns: Moore's book that mentioned the Knoxes, Knox's

Moore, Henry

2

parents and their connection with Methodism, Wesley's opinion of the father, early Methodism in Londonderry and corrections to Moore's account of it, Methodist ministers in that city (especially Thomas Williams, James Clough, and Mark Davis), Wesley's visit to the corporation of Derry and his meeting Mayor Kennedy from whom he learned a technique of handling and reconciling disputing parties, the attitude toward Methodists in Londonderry, Knox's uncle on his mother's side, and his own acquaintance with Wesley and evaluation of Wesley's role

Moore, Henry
in Christianity.

Moore, Horatio Franklin

See Moore, Frank

F- 6592 c

Moore, J. and W. [?]

Miscellaneous Ledger, 1858-1862

Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C.

534 pp.

Calf & Boards

35 x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

8-4-61

Moore, J. Harry

6

Autograph Book, 1867-1868

Hampden Sydney, Prince Edward Co., Va.

Section A 1 vol.

2-17-60

Moore, J. Harry. Autograph Book, 1867-1868.
Hampden Sidney, Prince Edward Co., Va. 1 vol.
Sketch.

An autograph book of 1867-1868, consisting of messages addressed to J. Harry Moore, a Union Theological Seminary student, by his fellow students there and in Hampden Sidney College. The occasion seems to have been his approaching graduation in 1868, for most of the letters are of the spring of that year and only one is of 1867. Some of the students, like Moore, belonged to Chi Phi and Epsilon Phi Kappa Delta societies. These letters tell something about

Moore, J. Harry

2

student life. One letter contains a poem, while another poem is written on the last page.

Moore, James Carrick.

Papers, 1859

London, Middlesex Co., England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Moore, James Carrick. Papers, 1859. London,
England. 1 item. Sketch.

James Carrick Moore (1782-1860), a London surgeon, son of Dr. John Moore (1729-1802), and the friend of Edward Jenner, was an official and director of the National Vaccine Establishment who wrote in support of vaccination. He presented a portrait of Jenner, probably that by James Northcote, to the National Gallery in 1859. Sir Charles Eastlake (1793-1865), painter, president of the Royal Academy and Keeper of the National Gallery, acknowledges the gift.

Moore, James Otis

NUCMC

Papers, 1850-1888

Saco, York Co., Maine

XIII-C

241 items

9-1-63

Moore, James Otis. Papers, 1850-1883. Saco,
York Co., Maine

The papers of James Otis Moore (April 20, 1822-Nov. 16, 1886) of Saco, Maine, are composed of 214 letters, 20 pieces of poetry, and seven genealogical tables. The letters, of which the bulk were written in the years 1864-65, comprise Moore's correspondence with his wife, Mary Elizabeth (Ross) Moore. Moore's letters are marked by their complete freedom of expression in all matters. The Moores' four children, born in the period 1854-61, were: Ella, Carrie,

Moore, James Otis

2

Sarah Elizabeth, and James Herbert. The Moores lived from 1853 until sometime after the Civil War in Saco, Maine, and then moved to Haverhill, Mass.

The letters of the years 1851-52 are love letters from Moore to his intended, Mary E. Ross. Those written in the next decade are the correspondence between the two when either was away from home. In a few of his 1858-59 letters, Moore, who appeared to be a deeply religious man, discussed the possibility of going to China as a missionary.

James Moore's profession was that of homeopathic physician. Homeopathy was the brainchild of Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), whose theory it was that disease could be cured by the "use of infinitesimally small doses of such drugs as would produce the symptoms of the disease when given in large doses." (See Erwin H. Ackerknecht, A Short Hist. of Medicine, p. 131.)

As the practice of homeopathy was not universally accepted, Moore wished to better his station in life. Hence he joined the Union army as an assistant surgeon in late 1863, hoping to

gain enough knowledge and experience to rise to surgeon before he left the service. His first assignment was with the 22nd U. S. Colored Troops, a regiment raised in Philadelphia. (See Frederick H. Dyer, A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion, p. 1727.)

In a letter to his wife of Feb. 9, 1864, from Camp William Penn, Chilton Hill, Pa., Moore wrote that his regiment would soon embark for Fortress Monroe, Va. Twelve days later his camp was near Yorktown, Va., and on Feb. 23 he described to his wife a visit which he had paid to

Moore, James Otis

5

"Contraband Town," a group of about 500 log huts housing some 1500 contrabands who were being supported by "Uncle Sam."

Throughout February and March his unit remained on the peninsula, acting as a supporting unit to the army advancing toward Richmond. In a letter of April 12, 1864, he explained to his wife that it was the general understanding that colored troops would not go into battle. In the same letter he reported that he hoped the Board of Surgical Examiners would not discover that he was a homeopathic physician lest they examine

Moore, James Otis

6

him more closely when he went before them.

Mrs. Moore's letter of May 5, 1864, to her husband reveals that she had been taking small doses of opium and because of its habit forming effect she wanted him to prescribe some other stimulant for her.

By May 8 Moore's regiment had moved up the James to Wilson's Landing and on May 19 was encamped at Fort Powhatan. In his letter of May 12, Moore observed that some of the smartest soldiers in his regiment were formerly slaves.

In June, Moore's unit was located near

Moore, James Otis

7

Petersburg, and on June 18 from the City Point Hospital he wrote that he had been up the entire night of June 16 dressing wounds and that that morning (the 18th) he had dressed 43 wounded in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. On June 19 he was given charge of a steamer loaded with 335 wounded, whom he accompanied to Portsmouth, Va.

By the second of July, Moore had been detached from his regiment and assigned to the 3rd Division Hospital, 18th Army Corps. In his letter of July 10 to his wife he mentioned seeing the great mortar which weighed 17,840

pounds. (The "Dictator." See Mark Boatner, The Civil War Dictionary, p. 241.) Throughout August, Moore remained at the 3rd Div. Hospital near Petersburg. In his letter of August 10, 1864, he described a terrible accident which he had witnessed at City Point, Va. Two ammunition barges had exploded at the dock, killing and wounding nearly one hundred men and numerous horses, sinking some steamers, and demolishing houses and warehouses. Not until several months after Appomattox was it known that this explosion was the work of a Confederate

Moore, James Otis

9

agent. See the reports of Gen. Grant, August 9, 11, 1864, War of the Rebellion Records, I, 41, Pt. 1, 17; Report of John Maxwell, Secret Service, Confederate States, December 16, 1864, ibid., 954-956; and Gen. Halleck to Sec. Stanton, June 3, 1865, ibid., I, 46, Pt. III, 1250.

In September, Moore again was transferred, this time to act as surgeon with the 1st U. S. Colored Troops, who were stationed about three miles below City Point on the north side of the James River. His letter of Sept. 15, included critical comments about the presidential nomina-

Moore, James Otis

10

tion of George B. McClellan as well as of the Democratic platform.

Moore remained with the 1st U. S. C. T. during their advance toward Richmond, but he kept up with the 22nd Regiment, and on Oct. 30, wrote of its engagement at Fair Oaks. Asst. Surgeon Moore remained with the 1st U. S. C. T. throughout November and accompanied that unit when it sailed as a part of the expedition to Wilmington, N. C., in December of 1864. Returning north to Va. in late Dec. Moore sailed with the expedition against Fort Fisher,

Moore, James Otis

11

N. C. in January of the next year. In his letter of February 7, 1865, he offered his opinion of the qualities of leadership exhibited by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, who recently had been removed from field command. Moore stayed in North Carolina until March, when he was relieved of duty with the 1st U. S. C. T. and ordered to rejoin his old unit, the 22nd U. S. C. T., which had become a part of the 3rd Brig., 1st Div., 25th Army Corps, Army of the James.

On March 29, 1865, he wrote to his wife concerning the possibility of his promotion and ex-

Moore, James Otis

12

plained that persons could not be promoted from colored to white troops.

After the evacuation of Richmond, Moore's regiment was one of those entering the long besieged city. Moore visited the former Confederate Capitol and sent home a piece of covering from the Speaker's chair and some trimming from the window curtains.

Both Moore and his wife, joyous at the prospects of peace, were shocked at the death of Abraham Lincoln. Moore's regiment represented the colored troops of the army at the funeral

and headed the procession from the White House up to the Capitol. Moreover, after the funeral, the regiment was ordered down the Potomac to ~~sco~~ut for John Wilkes Booth.

In late May, Moore was visited by his wife before his regiment was transferred to the Texas border. (The 22nd was one of thirty Negro regiments assigned to duty along the Rio Grande to give force to State Department protests against French interference and the puppet government of Maximilian in Mexico. See Dudley T. Cornish, The Sable Arm, p. 266.) The regiment was

Moore, James Otis

14

encamped about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Brownsville, Texas, which town Moore described as a forsaken hole. Writing to his wife on June 30, Moore said he did not think she should try to come out to spend the winter. He planned to resign in late November. In his letter of August 25, Moore reported that he had sent in his request that he be mustered out of the army. A month later he turned in his resignation but quickly withdrew it when he was informed that all the Negro troops which had been raised north of the Potomac were to be mustered out of the service.

The letters written in the post-war period are again personal correspondence between Moore and his wife. Also, there are a few letters from Moore to his daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, in 1876-78 while she was a student at Wellesley College.

The poetry in the collection was written by Mrs. Moore, two or three pieces of which were published in daily newspapers.

The genealogical data concerns Moore's maternal ancestors, the Chadbournes of Berwick, Maine, and his paternal forbears, the Moores of Stratham, N. H.

Moore, John.

Papers, 1797

England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item.

4-8-60

Moore, John. Papers, 1797. England. 1 item.
Sketch.

John Moore (1730-1809), Scottish physician, traveller, and man of letters writes to his son, presumably Graham Moore, comparing his novels, Zeluco (1786) and Edward (1796)

Moore, John

Papers, 1803-1843

Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Md.

XVIII-A

38 items

1-19-57

GUIDE

Moore, John. Papers, 1803-1843. Baltimore,
Baltimore Co., Md. 38 items. Sketch

The first nine items, dated 1803, 1813, and 1814, are love letters from John Moore, then in Lancaster, Pa., to Elizabeth S. Stump of Havre de Grace, Md. The letter of Nov. 29, 1813, refers to a Dr. Muhlenberg ~~(sic)~~, who is possibly identical with Gotthilf Henry Ernst Muehlenberg (1753-1815) of Lancaster, Pa., a Lutheran clergyman and botanist.

Next come the chief items in the collection: ten letters from John Moore to his wife, Elizabeth S. (Stump) Moore, which were

Moore, John

2

written in Sept., 1814 and deal with the War of 1812, particularly the action of the American and British Army and Navy in and near Baltimore and the Chesapeake Bay.

The letters of Sept. 6 and 15 discuss Gen. Robert Ross, British Army. The letter of Sept. 8 discusses Commodores John Rodgers, David Porter, and Oliver Hazard Perry, all of the U. S. Navy.

The letter of Sept. 14 describes the British naval bombardment of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, on the night of Sept. 13-14.

Moore, John

3

The letter of Sept. 15 discusses Admiral Sir George Cockburn, British Navy.

The letter of Sept. 18 discusses a Mr. Skinner, who probably was John Stuart Skinner, (1788-1851) of Baltimore, American agent for prisoners of war. (Note: Although Moore does not mention it, the fact is that John Stuart Skinner, together with Francis Scott Key, was detained by the British on the night of Sept. 13-14. Together they watched the bombardment of Fort McHenry. On the 14th, Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner." Skinner arranged to

Moore, John

4

have it printed.)

The letter of Sept. 22 alludes to, but does not name, James Madison, then president of the United States. Then Moore goes on to name and attack Thomas Jefferson, former President of the United States, the Republican Party, and the administration of Jefferson and Madison.

The nineteen remaining items include personal and business letters, discussing personal affairs, commodity prices in Md., personal debts, land prices, and legal mat-

Moore, John

5

ters. There is a legal paper concerning
Moore's imprisonment for debt.

Moore, John

C

Papers, 1802

Lincolnton, Lincoln County, N. C.

Section A

2 items

10-12-59

Moore, John. Papers, 1802. Lincolnton, N. C.
2 items. Sketch.

Two letters of 1802 from Duncan Cameron to Col. John Moore about establishing sixty Federalist newspapers to attack the Republican Party of Thomas Jefferson. Cameron wants the assistance of Col. Moore, Gen. W. R. Davie, Archibald Henderson, et al. He quotes from an anonymous correspondent who declares that the political opinions of a great portion of the citizens grow out of hatred and party principles; that the people are reading; that William Duane published and disseminated to all parts of the country papers

Moore, John.

2

that never were subscribed for; and that Joseph
Gales, Sr. (1761-1841) for a year did the same.

Moore, John Edmund

Papers, 1861

Florence, Lauderdale County, Alabama

Section A

1 item

9-4-81

Moore, John Edmund, Papers. Florence,
Lauderdale County, Alabama

John Edmund Moore (1815-1865), lawyer and circuit judge, served on the court for twelve years beginning in 1851. He was also a member of the Alabama state legislature, an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for governor, and judge advocate general on General Hardee's staff.

The Alabama Convention of 1861 adopted the ordinance of secession on Jan. 11, 1861. On

Moore, John Edmund

2

Jan. 14 Moore wrote from Montgomery to his friends Luke and Capt. Jack about the Convention, the mood of both the cooperationists and the secessionists, his reasons for supporting secession, the need to call meetings of support in North Alabama, reasons for not referring the ordinance of secession back to the people, and revolutionary sentiment in South Alabama.

Moore, Sir John Samuel

NUCMC

Papers, 1843-1892

Alverstoke, Hampshire, England

XVIII- G

139 items

6-4-68

Moore, Sir John Samuel, Papers, Alverstoke,
Hampshire, England

Sir John Samuel Moore (1831-1916), Paymaster-in-Chief of the British Navy, began his naval career in 1846. He served at the Cape station during the Kaffir War, 1849-1852, at Bomarsund in the Baltic, 1854, and in various operations in the Crimea. He was secretary to Commodore R.B. Watson of the Chesapeake during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-1858 and was also secretary to Admiral Seymour,

Moore, Sir John Samuel, Papers.
Alverstoke, Hampshire, England

2

Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean,
during the Egyptian War of 1882. He was
Fleet Paymaster, 1883-1891. His wife was
Mary Anne Heywood, daughter of Thomas
Spearman Heywood, Paymaster-in-Chief, R.N.

The collection consists primarily of Moore's
letters to his wife during 1864-1870 and
1882. He served on H.M.S. Salamander in
Australian waters in 1862-1865 and on H.M.S.

Moore, Sir John Samuel, Papers.
Alverstoke, Hampshire, England

3

Pearl during 1866-1870. This latter tour included extended duty at Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, and Yokohama. Various other ports were also visited. Routine naval operations and personal affairs predominate in the letters, but there are also scattered descriptions of places and events. The correspondence and documents of 1882 report on British operations at

Moore, Sir John Samuel, Papers.

4

Alverstoke, Hampshire, England

Alexandria during the Egyptian War.

Official naval documents from Moore's career in the 1850's and 1860's include: a certificate of his provisional examination as a paymaster and purser (Jan. 21, 1853); a certificate of qualification as a naval paymaster (June 15, 1853); appointments as assistant paymaster to H.M.S. Sans Pareil (Jan. 19, 1861) and to the Hawke (June 22, 1861); and orders to join the Fisgard.

Moore, Sir John Samuel, Papers.
Alverstoke, Hampshire, England

5

(Oct. 31, 1862).

William Morgan commended Moore's work as paymaster of the Dart (June 24, 1854).

During 1864-1865 Moore was paymaster of H.M.S. Salamander during its operations in Australian waters. Letters to his wife date from January, 1864, to April, 1865. He visited Sydney, Brisbane, and other ports. His letter of Jan. 19, 1864, included a

Moore, Sir John Samuel, Papers.
Alverstoke, Hampshire, England

6

description of Madeira. Moore was especially active with church services and dramatic entertainments aboard ship, and these, especially the former, appear often in his correspondence of the 1860's.

He returned to England because of ill health but went out to the Far East for a long tour of duty with H.M.S. Pearl during 1866-1870. He visited: Madeira (July, 1866); Singapore (Oct., 1866-April, 1867); Thailand

Moore, Sir John Samuel, Papers,
Alverstoke, Hampshire, England

7

(Dec., 1866); Sarawak (April, 1867); Hong Kong (May-Sept., 1867); Shanghai (Nov, 1867-Feb. 1868) and other Chinese ports occasionally; Nagasaki (March-April, 1868); Hong Kong (June-Sept., 1868); Nagasaki (Oct.-Nov., 1868); Yokohama (Nov.-Dec., 1868); Formosa (Jan. 9, 24, 1869); Hong Kong (Feb., 1869); Yokohama and occasionally Hakodadi (March, 1869-April, 1870). He returned to Britain via Esquimalt, Vancouver Island,

Moore, Sir John Samuel, Papers,
Alverstoke, Hampshire, England

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where the ship paused in May, 1830. Moore collected butterflies and sometimes beetles, but he usually gave no details. He mentioned two collaborators, Lewis and Stevens, and the rarity of his Japanese specimens on July 23, 1868. Rebel activity was reported from Japan during 1868-1869, and an incident there was noted as early as Aug. 27, 1867. The letters of the 1866-1870 series were also addressed to Mrs. Moore.

On Nov. 15, 1875, the Admiralty commended

Moore for his service on the Jumna.

In 1882 Arabi Pasha became master of the Egyptian government. Rioting and attacks on Europeans occurred at Alexandria in June and July. The British intervened in July with a naval squadron under Sir Beauchamp Seymour, and General Wolseley led a successful campaign against Arabi during August and September. John Moore was secretary to Admiral Seymour, and the letters of June-

Moore, Sir John Samuel, Papers.

10

Alverstoke, Hampshire, England

September to Mrs. Moore contain comment about the war. Other documents include: Moore's appointment as secretary to Seymour (Nov. 21, 1881); a printed copy of Seymour's correspondence with the Admiralty (June, 1882); copy of a telegram of June 12 in which Edward Malet, British envoy at Cairo, reported on negotiations with Arabi Pasha, Dervish Pasha and the Khedive; a map of the section of Alexandria where the consulate

Moore, Sir John Samuel. Papers,
Alverstoke, Hampshire, England

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was located with comments about its defensibility; a list of transports; names of ships and the number of refugees they took from Alexandria; a statement of ammunition expended in bombarding the city on July 11; a letter of Jan. 29, 1883, in which John Ross reported on his services at Alexandria; a copy of Parliament's commendatory resolution of Oct 26, 1882).

Capt. George Parsons, Officer in Charge

Moore, Sir John Samuel, Papers.
Alverstoke, Hampshire, England

12

at Ascension Island, wrote about his life there and his relationship to Moore (Sept. 24, 1884).

The Admiralty's notification of Moore's retirement came an Oct. 17, 1891.

Two items of Nov. 16, 1891, and May 26, 1892, concerned the Royal Naval Exhibition.

Letters of 1882 (Aug. 27) and 1888-1889 relate to the family.

Moore, John T.

Letters and Papers 1861-1897

Winston, North Carolina

Cab. 45

126 pieces.

AUG 14 1940

MOORE, John T. Letters and Papers.
1861-1897. Winston North Carolina.
126 pieces. Sketch.

This collection is concerned with the tobacco industry in the vicinity of Winston North Carolina during the 1870's and the sheep-growing business in the border of three states, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas.

John T. Moore lived in Winston and worked, for a time, for a tobacco manufacturer, J.A. Bitting of the firm of Bitting and Whitaker. In the correspondence there are references to Dick Reynolds

MOORE, John T.

Sketch (2).

[R.J. Reynolds], the difficulties of selling manufactured tobacco, orders for tobacco to be purchased on the warehouse floor and prices of tobacco. John T. Moore's brother, Charles E. Moore, went to Colorado apparently in 1873 and began trapping for a short while. After a brief period of trapping, he began raising sheep working in three states, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas near the following respective towns Trinidad, Madison and Spearville. The letters relative

MOORE, John T.

Sketch.(3).

to sheep raising are numerous and detailed b
because John T. Moore helped furnish the
capital for his brother's sheep business.
In the letters of Charles E. Moore there
are frequent references to Indian raids,
preempted lands, hiring Mexican laborers
and living conditions among sheep ranchers.

Moore, John Wheeler, Sr.

Papers, 1877-1901

Powellsille, Hertford Co., N. C.

Section A 5-14-41 8 items
 6-18-62 1 item

Recatalogued,
6-18-62

Moore, John Wheeler, Sr. Papers, 1877-1901.
Powellsville, N. C.

John W. Moore, Sr. (1833-1906) was a N. C. lawyer, judge, historian, and novelist. It was he who compiled the four-volume Roster of N. C. Troops, in the War between the States. He served as a major in the Confederate Army and was a nephew of the historian Col. John Hill Wheeler.

This collection contains mostly personal letters relating to Moore and his family. There is one letter from each of the following: R. J. Gatling, inventor of the Gatling gun; W. N. H.

Moore, John Wheeler, Sr.

2

Smith, Chief Justice of N. C.; and J. H. Wheeler

Wheeler wrote from Washington, D. C., about their mutual interest in writing history, his circumstances in Washington, and the condition of the family of the late Henry Waring, a wealthy New York merchant.

Film

Moore, John Wheeler, Sr.

Manuscripts

Roster of North Carolina troops
in the war between the states. - Index.

15 reels

Positive

Copy of the alphabetical card index to
Moore's Roster in the State Department of
Archives and History in Raleigh.

(Over)

Moore, Mary

Papers, 1830-1864

Yazoo Co., Miss.

Section A

32 items

1-20-65

Moore, Mary. Papers, 1830-1864. Yazoo Co.,
Mississippi

Mary Moore and Allen Moore, presumably her husband who had died by 1852, were planters in Yazoo Co., Miss. Their papers concern routine business matters.

Moore, Mary M.

Albums, 1838-1880s. 4 vols. w/laid in items (.5 lin. ft.)

Daughter(?) of William Aldred Moore (b. 1845), for whom the William Alfred Moore House in Mt. Airy, N.C., is named -- M. Moore's school diary, later used as a recipe and scrapbook, 1870s; M. Moore's autograph album compiled while she was a student at Peach Institute, Raleigh, N.C., Ann Lyon's(?) autograph album filled in primarily by schoolmates from Salem, N.C., 1838; and Blanch Graves' autograph album, n.d. Letters to William H. Moore and William M. Moore of Alabama laid in one album
(continued on next card)

Moore, Mary M.

Card 2

Gift: 3/25/1994

Accessioned: 5/18/1994

Acc. No.: 94-045

Moore, Merrill

Papers, 1942

Durham, Durham Co., N. C.

Section A

1 item

10-17-58

Moore, Merrill. Papers, 1942. Durham,
Durham Co., N. C.

Merrill Moore (1903-1957) was a psychiatrist who also wrote poetry. This item is entitled "Only Through Books and Only Through Libraries: A Sonnet for the Duke University Library."

Treasurer's Book

L- 2998

M OORE, N. B.

✓

Farm Journal and Day Book, 1841-1870

Augusta, Ga.

766 pp Boards and Leather 33x22 cm.

NOV 5 1933

Moore, R. G.

C

Papers. 1851.

Stanislaus River, California.

Section A

1 item

GUIDE

JAN 14 '50

Moore, R. G. Papers. 1850.
Stanislaus River, California. 1 item Sketch

A. L. S. of Moore to his friends and
former partner "Dantzler" describing in detail
his life in the California gold fields in
1850-51.

Moore, R. J.

See Cheatham, James A. and Moore, R. J.

Moore, Robert P.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.
Small Coll.

Moore, Roger.

Papers, 1942-1974.

2 items.

Wilmington, N.C. resident.

**Collection contains historical data
by Moore on the Rotary Club of
Wilmington and a typed transcription of
the data by David H. Scott.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***lcs**

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587251 NDHYme

MSS.

6th 17:C Moore, Scott Lee.
Papers, 1981-1985.
47 items.

Member of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial March Committee of Durham, N.C.; member of the Steering Committee of the M.L.K. Coalition of Conscience of Durham; and a 1984 graduate of Duke University Divinity School.

Summary: Collection has two parts. The first relates primarily to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial March Committee of Durham, N.C., the organization which mobilized local support for the 1983 march on Washington, D.C. Included are flyers, correspondence, literature, clippings, and letters from U.S. Rep. Walter E. Fauntroy. A smaller

NcD

20 MAR 97 36587263 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 17:C Moore, Scott Lee.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

section of the papers relate to the
M.L.K. Coalition of Conscience of
Durham, N.C.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

* lcs

I. Fauntroy, Walter E.

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587263 NDHYme

Moore, Sid F.

Papers, 1863-1870

Hardin County, Ohio

Section A 10 items & 1 vol.

12-29-69

Moore, Sid F. Papers. Hardin County, Ohio

Sid F. Moore, a soldier in the 118th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, entered service on August 20, 1862, at the age of twenty-four. He was promoted from 1st Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant on December 2, 1862; to 1st Lieutenant in Co. I on April 11, 1864; and to Captain of Co. H on January 6, 1865. On June 24, 1865, he was mustered out with his company. This information is contained in the Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the

Moore, Sid F.

2

Rebellion, 1861-1866, Vol. VIII, p. 233.

A letter, dated May 14, 1864, was written by Thomas Shawn to Joseph Moore. Three muster rolls list detachments from the 118th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, covering the period, April - October, 1864. Included also is a certified copy of Letters of Guardianship, appointing Joseph Moore as guardian to Joseph Zimmerman's four children. There are two clippings, one of which is a picture of Sid Moore's gravemarker in Hueston Cemetery near Forest, Ohio. It was

Moore, Sid F.

3

printed in The Lima News.

Sid Moore's diary was written from August 15, 1863, through February 7, 1864, while he was in Company H. Entries note movements of the 118th in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee; and a battle at Mossy Creek, Tennessee, on December 29, 1863. Pages 103-106 contain a price list for various U. S. Army supplies.

One of the photographs seems to be the original shot of the gravestone from which the clipping was made. The other pictures are a photograph and a tintype photograph of Moore.

Moore, Sid F.

4

The clipping of the gravemarker contains the statement that Moore's account of the war was being printed in The Lima News, so the diary has probably been published.

Moore was a resident of Hardin County and is listed in Minnie Ichler Kohler's, A Twentieth Century History of Hardin County Ohio. (Chicago, 1910), p. 90.

Moore, Stephen

Papers, 1761-1894

"Mt. Tirzah," Person Co., N.C.

Section A and
Pict. Cab. III, 2
3000, 3001

1-22-62

15 items and 2 vols.
3 items added, 12-3-62
1 item added, 3-19-65
52 items added, 6-1-71

(See also bound volume cards.)

Moore, Stephen. Papers, 1767-1813. "Mt.
Tirzah", Person County, North Carolina

Stephen Moore (1733-1799) was born in New York City, the son of Colonel John Moore (1686-1749) of "Whitehall" and "Moore's Folly on the Hudson" and the grandson of the Honorable John Moore of South Carolina and Philadelphia. His father commanded His Majesty's New York City Regiment of Foot. Young Stephen Moore was a lieutenant in DeLancey's Brigade in 1756 and paymaster of the "Army in Canada". The mercantile volume in his papers dates from this period, 1767-1770, in Quebec, Canada. There he married

Moore, Stephen

2

Griselda Phillips of Boston, Massachusetts, on June 1, 1768. This early account book contains at its conclusion thirty-four pages referring to Moore's death in December, 1799, and to his estate. Grizey Moore, his wife, was the guardian of the minor children Portius, Samuel, Sidney, and Ann Moore. The accounts also mention Mary (Stanford) Moore, Robert, Phillips, and Thomas. Frances, the wife of Jesse Dickens, is another daughter.

Evidently Moore came South during the Revolutionary War period. His father had taken

Moore, Stephen

3

a patent on March 25, 1747, for 332 acres of land at West Point on the Hudson River. Later he acquired the adjoining tract of Charles Congreve. All this New York property came to Stephen Moore, "merchant of Caswell County, North Carolina".

Land dees of Arthur Moore from Orange County in 1765 are followed by the transfer of land in Orange to Stephen in 1777. This tract was in the portion forming the new county of Caswell, where Moore established his home at "Mt. Tirzah". In 1790 this became a part of Person County.

Lefler states that Stephen Moore was a prisoner of the British at Charleston, South Carolina, on May 20, 1780. Col. Robert Burton of Oxford, North Carolina, requested in 1781 that Lt. Col. Moore be made Quarter Master General to collect horses and supplies for General Nathanael Greene. Moore was Deputy Quarter Master General at Hillsboro by August, 1782.

In 1784 Moore visited New York, returning to report that the British were carrying Negroes to Nova Scotia in violation of the treaty.

Moore, Stephen

5

He was allowed a claim of the £ 985 by the North Carolina Legislature for money advanced during the Revolution. Nominated for the United States Congress and for the treasurer-ship of North Carolina, he seems not to have been elected.

On September 10, 1790, the United States bought from Stephen Moore the two land patents at West Point, New York, for \$11,085. (See Edward C. Boynton, History of West Point, New York, 1863, pp.9-10). ~~as~~ Stephen Moore is listed as a North Carolina merchant in the

Moore, Stephen

6

Boynton history, and the business he started at "Mt. Tirzah," Person County, was continued by his family. The daybook, 1845-1852 (owner undesignated) may belong to Moore and Wright or to Dr. Portius Moore, Stephen Moore's son.).

Many other Moores are named in the daybook. In fact this volume reads like a directory of the "Mt. Tirzah" section

Moore, Stephen

?

Tirzah section of Person County. A. R. Moore's accounts in 1852 conclude the book.

The Stephen Moore Papers were given in 1898 by Mrs. B. N. Cozart of Durham, North Carolina. Many Cozarts and Moores were still living at Mt. Tirzah in 1884.

3 items added 12-3-62 were the former Benjamin Rush MSS. They were the gift of Mr. Bailey Webb of Oxford. These letters concern the daughter of Mrs. Grizey Moore of "Mt. Tirzah," widow of Stephen Moore. Dr. Rush evidently treated this young lady through the intercession of Congressman Richard Stanford of Chapel Hill.

Moore, Stephen

8

See W.J. Webb, Our Webb Kin in Dixie, Oxford, N.C., for details of the family history of this and many allied groups.

1 item added, 3-19-65, is concerned with the Moore family of Mt. Tirzah, Granville County, N.C., and the career of Colonel Stephen Moore, who founded the family in North Carolina. Two copies of this biographical sketch of Colonel Moore are by Mr. John Alton Price of Durham, N.C. The life of the Moore family in New York before

Moore, Stephen

9

the Revolutionary War as well as the migration of Stephen and Charles Moore to North Carolina are described.

52 items, added 6-1-71, are letters, legal papers, and financial papers of Stephen Moore, his son Phillips Moore, and his grandson Stephen Moore, all of whom were merchants. The manuscripts, which center in their business affairs, contain material on the settlement of the estate of Stephen Moore (1734-1799), and the will of his daughter, Ann Moore, dated March 30, 1852.

See also file of genealogical material: Info. File in Inventory Drawer.

L- 3000

Treasure Room

Moore, Stephen

Day Book - 1845-1852.

"Mount Tirzah," Baswell, N.C.

310 pp. Boards 19 x31 cm.

See the Stephen Moore Papers.

Treasure Room

L-2999

Moore, Stephen

Account Book. 1767-1770; 1799-1813.

Quebec, Canada, and Caswell County, North Carolina

264 p.

Calf.

22 x 33 cm.

[Contains 230 p. of accounts of an outfitter for ships at Quebec, and 34 p. regarding the administration of Moore's estate, apparently in N.C.]

June 11, 1937.

See the Stephen Moore Papers.

18-G

Moore, Thomas

Commonplace Book, 1804-1846

Liverpool, Lancashire, England

460 pp.

Boards

26 x 21 cm.

1-21-42

Revised, 2-26-82

Moore, Thomas. Commonplace Book, 1804-46.
Liverpool, England 1 vol.

Thomas Moore was a merchant in Liverpool, England. He was in the firm of Tennants Moore & Co., commission merchants. This information is provided on pages 362 and 428.

Moore's Commonplace Book, 1804-1846, includes information of use for trade in many parts of the world, but this volume is particularly useful for Havana, Cuba. It includes eight old maps of various islands of the West Indies, pictures of harbors, buildings and

Moore, Thomas. Commonplace Book, 1804-1846
various scenes on the islands, tables of measures and weights in use in various nations, tables for exchange in various types of money, prices current in various marts for many different staples, rates of insurance from as far distant as St. Petersburg, Russia, as well as other cities of Europe, a copy of the oath required of every free man of the Russia Company in 1804, and, in fact, almost any information useful to a worldwide trader in the early nineteenth century. He also lists in nautical miles the distances from London to

Moore, Thomas. Commonplace Book, 1804-1846
the leading cities of the world. The maps are especially valuable.

Topics about which there is information and/or statistics include: the sugar trade, the coffee trade, weights and measures in Cuba and France, foreign exchange for Havana, meat industry and trade in Cuba, cochineal trade, indigo trade, cigar trade, cotton trade from U.S. southern ports, lead trade, copper trade, iron trade, port charges, charter parties, tobacco trade, export statistics for Cuba, lumber trade, tares of usage, commissions

Moore, Thomas. Commonplace Book, 1804-1846
charged by commission merchants, marine insurance, etc. The emphasis of this trade is upon England and Cuba. However, many other countries are included in one aspect or another, and the statistics often relate to other places. The volume includes an index.

Moore, Thomas

Papers, 1817-1871

Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Md.

Section A

28 items

12-3-58

Moore, Thomas. Papers, 1817-1871. Baltimore,
Md. 28 items. Sketch.

Mainly personal letters about personal affairs addressed to Thomas Moore by his relatives and friends. Moore immigrated from Ireland to Baltimore where he practiced watchmaking. He later worked in Georgetown, D. C.

Some letters from Ireland discuss conditions there; e. g., one, dated June 14, 1817, speaks of the bad oat crop, drought, starvation, mobs, and killings.

A letter of July, 1817, from Orwigsburg, Pa. alleges the professional unfitness of physicians

Moore, Thomas.

2

there. Letters of Nov. 5 and 10 by David Moore discuss travel in S. C. He takes a job with the Society Hill (S.C.) Union Factory, a cotton and wool spinning mill which he discusses, along with its managers, apprentices, slaves, gristmill, saw mill, etc.

Dabney H. Maury writes to Col. William Blackford on Mar. 23, 1871, about the Mobile Campaign (1863-1864).

Other subjects include German immigrants in Pa. and legal affairs.

Moore, W

S

Letters.

1862-1863

Nelson Co.
[Bardstown, ^Kentucky?]

Section A

2 pieces

JUN 16 1941

MOORE, W

S

Letters 1862-1863

[Bards own, Kentucky?] 2 pieces Sketch

Moore was an average Confederate soldier of limited education. During the winter of 1862 - 1863 he was stationed at Fredericksburg, Virginia where he was some skirmishing and picket duty. He mentions the obtaining of northern newspapers from Union soldiers. Like most soldiers he was anxious about the welfare of his relatives and family.

Moore, William Henry

NUCMC

Papers, 1875[?]-1914

Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

Cab. 40 90 items and 1 vol.

1-12-71

SEE SHELF LIST

Moore, William Henry

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Moore, William Henry. Papers. Rockingham,
Richmond Co., N.C.

William Henry Moore (1838-1916) served as a minister in the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South from 1860 to his superannuation in 1916. In 1864 and 1865, he was a chaplain to Scales Brigade of the Confederate Army. An obituary written by John Carlisle Kilgo appeared in the journal of the North Carolina Annual Conference of 1917; a copy of this obituary has been placed

Moore, William Henry

2

with Moore's papers.

The individual items in this collection are all manuscript sermons, and the volume consists of additional sermons in Moore's hand. The vast majority of them are undated. Since Moore rarely referred to political or social issues, only a few of the sermons could be dated from internal evidence. They are basically exegetical in style and refer principally to personal ethics and to a general theological scheme. Several of them contain comments on

Moore, William Henry

3

the controversy concerning science and religion, but these comments are likewise rather general in nature. Moore saw no threat from science to the traditional theology of the pre-technological era.

A few items merit specific notice. A message dated 1878 was delivered by Moore when he served with T. J. Gattis and W. F. Stroud as a "Messenger" from the North Carolina Conference to the conference of the Christian church. The most direct references to social issues among these papers occur in the text of a

Moore, William Henry

4

sermon prepared possibly in 1894. The McKinley Tariff of 1890 and advocates of a strong federal government are criticized by Moore. Sermons 7 and 8 concern church missions, while Sermon 9 stresses the need for religious education. Theodore Parker is cited in Sermon 10 as an example of a life made worthless by wrong beliefs. Moore, in Sermon 11, disagreed with the passive resistance policies of Quakers, and in Sermon 12, he condemned divorce as a social and personal evil.

Moore, William Henry

5

To facilitate a permanent arrangement of the sermons, a numbering system has been imposed on the collection, with each item being given a sequential number.

Moore, William Henry Helme

**FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.**

Moores, Richard Arnold

**FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.**

Mooresville Mills

D.S.

Papers, 1893-1960

Mooresville, Iredell Co., North Carolina

3-E-G: 2A

ca. 15,000 items and
290 vols.

3-16-66 -

SEE SHELF LIST

Mooresville Mills. Papers, 1893-1960.

Mooresville, Iredell Co., North Carolina

Mooresville Mills, manufacturer of cotton, wool, and synthetic fabrics, draperies, upholstery, toweling, and wearing apparel, was begun in 1893 as the Mooresville Cotton Mills by J.E. Sherrill and other local businessmen. Sherrill served as president from 1893 to 1927, and during this time the assets grew from \$25,000 to \$5,000,000. By 1951 the total assets exceeded \$13,350,000. In the mid-1920's towels were introduced as part of a diversification program, and the "Moor" brand of towels soon became an

Mooresville Mills

2

important part of sales. For a time during the depression of the 1930's the mills were in receivership (1932-1933) and were reorganized in 1935. At this time John F. Matheson became president and served until he was succeeded by J.W. Abernethy in 1954. In 1946 the name of the corporation was changed to Mooresville Mills. Rayon fabrics became an important product in the 1940's. Burlington Industries absorbed Mooresville Mills in 1955.

An important innovation occurred in sales management in the 1940's when the company discontinued selling through agents and opened its

Mooresville Mills

3

own sales office in New York City. Offices were added in Chicago, Los Angeles, St. Louis, and Atlanta. By 1948, the company was divided for manufacturing and sales purposes into three divisions - Apparel Fabrics, Towels, and Decorative Fabrics - all with offices in New York City. Apparel Fabrics specialized in spun rayon clothing, especially men's wear, and Decorative Fabrics concentrated on cotton drapery, curtain, and slip cover fabrics, including some cotton-rayon blends. Towels still kept the "Moor"

Mooresville Mills

4

brand. Sales included chain and department stores, manufacturers, and jobbers.

Detailed information about the mills appears in several histories filed with the collection. A summary of the history and the financial operations of the corporation appear in various editions of Moody's Manual of Investments, American and Foreign, Industrial Securities. Lists of officials, products, and some statis-

(continued on next card)

Mooresville Mills

4a

tics may be found over the years in Davison's Textile Blue Book and in Poor's Register of Directors and Executives.

The collection of the corporation archives is incomplete, but the more important records are the more complete. There are extensive files of minutes from the meetings of stockholders and

(Continued on the next card)

directors, audit reports, financial statements, and stock records. The general and subsidiary account books and the correspondence are fragmentary.

The following description of the collection is a finding list for the various types of material, and it does not analyze them in detail for their subject content. For example, information about inventories appears elsewhere than the inventory lists and books, such as in the correspondence and probably in the minutes of the directors.

History

The history of the corporation, 1893-1948, is recorded in several items of manuscripts, printed material, and photographs. Mooresville Mills is a reprint from the Textile Age, March, 1948. There is a typed copy of the "Story of Mooresville Cotton Mills" from the Southern Textile Bulletin, Dec. 19, 1918. A folder of documents is titled "History of Mill - 1914-1935;" it includes financial data. The photographs include three groups of employees in 1935, pictures of

Mooresville Mills

?

the old and new offices, and two aerial photographs of the mills, ca. 1949-1953.

Charter, By-Laws, and Deed

A Certificate of Amendment of Mooresville Mills Charter dates April 19, 1935. On Aug. 31, 1933, W.B. Cole, Receiver, deeded the mill back to the stockholders. A printed copy of the By-Laws is dated, Dec. 9, 1946.

Minute Books

The minutes, 1893-1955, of the meetings of both the stockholders and the Board of Directors are contained in three volumes, and they document the history of the corporation from its formation to its absorption by Burlington Industries.

The minutes of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, 1936-1951, are especially detailed.

Mooresville Mills

9

Audit Reports and Financial Statements

The Audit Reports date, 1921-1954, and the Financial Statements, 1932-1933, 1937-1955. Both statements and reports cover periods of time varying from one month to a year.

Stock Records

The Common Stock Ledgers, 1893-1923, are:

Ledger A, 1893-1901;

Ledger B, 1900-1903;

Ledger C, 1903-1909.

Mooresville Mills

10

Ledger D, 1909-1913;

Ledger E, 1913-1923.

The single Preferred Stock Ledger dates, 1917-1923.

There are folders for a small group of stock lists and other records, 1897-1955.

The series of Preferred Stock Certificates are:

Nos. 1-602 (1917-1925);

Nos. 1-200 (1923-1932);

Nos. 1-799 (1923-1938);

Nos. 1-500 (1927-1942);

The series of Common Stock Certificates are:

Nos. 1-2350 (1893-1927);

Nos. 1-3499 (1927-1946);

Nos. 1-8750 (1945-1955);

Nos. 1-1004, Fractional Shares (1933-1946).

There is a folder of bonds, 1946-1955, for lost certificates.

Two broadsides are for the issuance of preferred stock in 1923 and for a renewal in 1926.

Appraisals

Three appraisals of the corporation are dated: March 9, 1935; June 25, 1946; Nov. 1, 1948.

Account Books

The various series of account books are represented by a few scattered examples:

Journal and Ledger, 1914-1916;

Mooresville Mills

13

Cashbook, 1905, July 14-July 23, 1907;

Cashbook, 1907, July 24-Jan. 19, 1909; *

Cash Journal, 1912, Jan.1-Dec.10, 1913;*

Cash Journal, 1921, Jan.1-Feb.28, 1923;*

Cash Journal, 1924, Dec.1-Nov.30, 1926;*

Check and Deposit Register, 1948, Nov.-March,
1951;

Check and Deposit Register, 1951, Apr.-Dec.,
1952;

Check and Deposit Register, 1953, Jan.-Dec.,
1954;

Mooresville Mills

14

Cloth and Towel Inventories, 1936-1942,
1948-1949 (one volume per year);

Cost Ledger, 1954.

*All volumes are stored inside filing drawers
except the above five marked with an aster-
isk. These five oversize volumes are
stored beside the filing drawers.

Unbound Accounts and Records

Three filing drawers contain: inventories, 1933-1939; and inventories of supplies, dyes and chemicals, 1960-1962.

One filing drawer contains a variety of taxation and related wage and employment records, 1893-1956, that involve local, state, and federal governments.

There are several folders of construction

contracts and records, 1958-1960.

Correspondence

The correspondence, like the account books, is also fragmentary. Four filing drawers contain incoming and outgoing correspondence, 1952-1955, from the New York offices. There is one file from the Towel Division, A-M, 1952. The Decorative Fabrics Division is represented by one file of customer correspondence, A-K, 1954.

Mooresville Mills

17

The Apparel Fabrics Division has one file, A-Z, 1955 (including some items for 1954). Another file, A-U, 1953-1955, was for William J. Fullerton. According to the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors, Fullerton held the following offices: Head, Women's Wear Division (Oct. 27, 1953); General Merchandising and Sales Manager in New York (Feb. 2, 1954); Vice President in Charge of Sales, New York (Dec. 2, 1954); and Vice President in Charge of Merchandising (Jan. 17, 1955).

Moorman, S. T.

C

Papers, 1847-1848

Charlottesville, Albemarle Co., Va.

Section A

4 items

8-20-57

GUIDE

Moorman, S. T. Papers, 1847-1848. Charlottesville, Va. 4 items. Sketch

This collection consists of four bills for books and other reading matter from Richmond, Va., merchants to the Rev. S. T. Moorman, apparently a Methodist.

Moorman is mentioned in Robert A. Brock, Virginia and Virginians (1888), II, 578.

This collection was originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection.

Moragne, Allen

Papers, 1766 (1873-1904) 1911

Bordeaux, S. C.

Cab. 59

83 items

SEP 27 '50

GUIDE

Moragne, Allen. Papers, 1766 (1873-1904) 1911.
Bordeaux, S. C. 83 items. Sketch.

Genealogical chart of the Moragne family; land grant issued to Isaac Moragne for land in Abbeville, dist., S. C. in 1829; papers relating to suits against Peter B. Moragne; bills and letters of P. B. Moragne, most of the letters being from his son-in-law, John H. Brady, a farmer and school teacher in Hinds co., Miss. Brady mentioned farming conditions, crops, prices, how he conducted a country store, and a yellow fever epidemic. The latter part of

Moragne, Allen.

Sketch.

2

the collection is comprised of letters and other papers of Allen and Mrs. S. E. Moragne of Bordeaux, S. C. A letter to Allen contains a good description of Talledaga, Ala. in 1891.

Moran, George Henry Roberts

S-886

~~MS. A. 1. 1~~

Diary, 1878

Arizona Territory

123 pp. (57 pp. blank) Leather 15 x 7 1-2 cm.

Diary of a U. S. Army surgeon.

Recataloged, 3-25-64.

The edited copy of this diary is filed with
the original.

MSS.

2nd 83:D, 6th 13:A (2-7-86), Ovsz. Box 5
Mordecai, Jacob, 1762-1838.
Papers, 1805-1881.
84 items.

Educator, of Warrenton, N.C., and
Richmond, Va.

Correspondence (1805-1838 and 1869-
1875), most of which is personal, to
and from various family members. Some
of the letters provide insight into
Mordecai's life as a boarding school
student in Oxford, N.C., and later as a
student at the University of Virginia.
Also includes essays by Samuel F.
Mordecai and two manuscripts by Moses
Mordecai.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

Addition to Jacob Mordecai

NcD

19981201 #40422002 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 83:D, 6th 13:A (2-7-86), Ovsz. Box 5
Mordecai, Jacob, 1762-1838.

Papers. . . .

(Card 2)

Papers, 1784-1936.

*hab

1. University of Virginia--Students.
2. Oxford (N.C.)--History. I.
Mordecai, Moses. II. Mordecai, Samuel,
1786-1865.

NcD

19981201

#40422002

NDHYme

Mordecai, Jacob, et al.

See Information File
under Mordecai in
Inventory File for
additional notes.

Papers, (1784-1904) 1936

Warrenton, Warren Co., N. C., and Richmond,
Virginia

Cab. 5841 & 2806 items

1 item added, 3-4-50

7-19-40 SEE SHELF LIST 3 items added, 2-5-51

3 items added, 3-24-54

(See also bound
vol. cards) 1 item added, 3-11-58
443 items trans. to S. F.

Mordecai MSS., 10-1-69

Mordecai, Jacob, et al

2

Papers, (1784-1904) 1936

Warrenton, Warren Co., N C., and Richmond,
Virginia

Cab. 584/

103 items added, 10-3-69

Negative microfilm copy of a large part of
these papers (6 reels, 1784-1866) was depos-
ited years ago at the American Jewish Arch-
ives, Cincinnati, Ohio. See letter of
1/19/84 from Fannie Zelcer, Archivist.

Mordecai, Jacob

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al. Letters & Papers.
1784-1904. Warrenton, North Carolina and Rich-
mond, Virginia. 2814 pieces. Sketch

The Mordecais were a distinguished and brilliant Jewish family whose members contributed to the cultural advancement of North Carolina and in later years graced the society of Richmond, Virginia. Jacob's father, Moses Mordecai (1707-1781) was born in Bonn, Germany and married Elizabeth Whitlock in England. Jacob Mordecai was born on April 11, 1762. As a youth he attended the school of Captain Joseph Stiles in Philadelphia, and was one of a crowd of school boys who marched out

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al. Sketch [2]

to escort the first Continental Congress into the city. In 1782 Jacob's widowed mother married Jacob I. Cohen of Richmond, Virginia, thereby initiating Jacob's association with the South

After marrying Judith Myers of New York on June 16, 1784, Jacob lived successively in Goochland County, Richmond, Petersburg, Virginia and in Warrenton, North Carolina. To this last place he came about 1792 and for several years carried on a merchantile business. Judith Mordecai died on January 9, 1796, leaving six small children. In 1799 Jacob Mordecai married Rebecca Myers, a half sister of his first wife.

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [3]

For a time Jacob's mercantile business in Warrenton flourished, but unfortunate speculations in tobacco brought reverses. It was then that Jacob Mordecai embarked upon the most distinguished part of his career when in 1809 he opened his school for girls in Warrenton. The teaching was done by his older children, together with one or two outside assistants to teach music and drawing. Reverses were not lacking here, however, for in 1811 a fire destroyed the school building. New quarters were quickly obtained however, and the session went on. Good teaching and wise management soon gave the school

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [4]

a wide repute so that for many years enrollment had to be limited to the available accommodations. The school continued until November, 1818, when it was sold, the Mordecais having had a sufficient amount (some \$40,000) from their decade of school teaching to retire from the business.

They purchased a farm (Spring Farm) near Richmond, Virginia, to which they removed early in 1819. Their money was invested in various securities, probably chiefly in bank stock. Whatever the investment, it turned out badly, so that by 1827 the family had lost most of its hard earned wealth and was reduced to the mos t

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al. Sketch [5]

economical living. In 1832 Spring Farm, which had never been profitable, together with some of the slaves, was sold and the family moved to a house on Church Hill in Richmond. In this city they remained for many years, although they occupied two or three other houses.

Jacob Mordecai was in declining health for two or three years before his death early on September 4, 1838. Because of his ill health all the children except one were at home on visits during the summer of 1837. His widow survived until October, 1863, although she was an invalid and blind from 1855 onward. After

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [6]

her death the family home in Richmond was broken up.

The correspondence, being almost wholly of a personal nature, conveys a striking picture of Jewish family solidarity, while in later years the scattering of the third generation reflects an inevitable weakening of the earlier ties.

Some account follows of Jacob Mordecai's thirteen children: Moses, Samuel, Rachel, Ellen, Solomon, and Caroline of the first marriage; Julia, George W., Alfred, Augustus, Eliza K., Emma, and Laura of the second marriage.

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al. Sketch [7]

MOSES MORDECAI - (April 1785-September 1, 1824) the eldest of the family was born in New York and was trained in the law, and went to Raleigh to practice. He rode circuit for many years, probably impairing his health thereby. On December 9, 1817, he married Margaret Lane, daughter of Henry Lane and Mary Hinton, one of Raleigh's prominent and wealthy families. Their first child, Henry was born in 1819, the second Judith Ellen was born April 14, 1820, and the third Jacob, early in December, 1821. On December 11, 1821, Margaret (Lane) Mordecai died. Two years later

(January 6, 1824)

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [8]

Moses married her sister, Anne Willis (called Nancy). During the following summer Moses' health grew worse, in July he, accompanied by his brother Samuel, went to the White Sulphur and Sweet Springs, and at the latter place Moses died on September 1, 1824. On October 10, 1824, Moses and Nancy's daughter Margaret, was born. The children of his first marriage were put in their Aunt Carolina Plunkett's school in Warren-ton. Moses made his brother George the guardian of his children.

In 1831 Mose's son, Henry, was sent to school at Northampton, Massachusetts. Shortly there-after he developed a  hip disease and was

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al. Sketch [9]

an invalid for several years, while about the same time his brother Jacob lost the sight of one eye through an infection. Henry sought to improve his health by spending the winter of 1836 in Florida and the rest of the next winter at Beaufort, South Carolina. He apparently recovered from this ailment, was married in or before 1843 to Martha Hinton. He spent many active years as a planter, serving in the North Carolina legislature in 1858, and assisted in purchasing supplies for the Confederacy during the War. Henry and Martha's children were: Margaret Lane, (who married William Little); Martha (called Patty); Mary Wills (who married William Turk),

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al. Sketch [10]

and Moses who died in infancy.

Jacob became a planter near Raleigh and was never married. Their half-sister, Margaret, married in 1841 John Devereux. Their sister Ellen with her cousin, Mary Kate Lazarus, spent the winter of 1849 in Mobile, where Ellen was attracted to her cousin, Sam Fox Mordecai, a young lawyer, and married him in January, 1850. They returned to Mobile to live. Their first child, Margaret, was born in December, 1850, and the second, Samuel Fox, in December, 1852. Sam Fox and Ellen Mordecai were in Raleigh during the summer of 1852 when Sam Fox suddenly contracted pneumonia and died about August 26.

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [11]

His brother, Edward, arrived shortly before Sam's death. Thenceforward Ellen made her home in Raleigh. The son, Samuel Fox, was a student at the University of Virginia in 1870, and became a lawyer in Raleigh. In 1901 he began to teach law at Wake Forest College and in 1904 was made dean of the Trinity College Law School at Durham. Here he remained until his death in 1927.

SAMUEL MORDECAI (July 24, 1786-April 9, 1865) was born in New York. He received a good education, but was early put upon his own resources and began business in Richmond perhaps about 1802. During the War of 1812 he served

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [12]

for a short time (1814) in the Richmond militia. In 1821 he transferred his business to Petersburg where he dealt in both tobacco and cotton. The bad crop year of 1826 caused such serious reverses in his business that he had to bring it to a close. The family's money had been placed in his hands for investment and it was due largely to his reverses that their circumstances were strained shortly at this time. These and later misfortunes rather embittered Samuel who, as he grew older, could see little pleasure or satisfaction in his life. He always began afresh, however, and witnessed many periods of prosperity. He invested largely in Arkansas, Texas,

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [13]

Michigan, and Wisconsin lands during the succeeding years.

Being wearied of many years of bachelor living Sam in 1834 furnished a house and brought his sister Ellen to Petersburg to keep house for him. Some time probably prior to 1849 he again transferred his business operations to Richmond where he lived until 1863. In 1856 he published Richmond in By-Gone Days, a book of reminiscences, but very valuable for the early history of the city. A second and revised edition appeared in 1860. Samuel's health had been failing for several years, and from this time forward he was almost an invalid.

He died in Raleigh.

RACHEL MORDECAI, (July, 1788 - June 23, 1838)

After her mother's death in 1796, Rachel together with her aunt and the other children lived in Richmond, at their aunts home where they were educated. When her father opened his school at Warrenton in 1809 Rachel became one of the chief teachers, and continued in this capacity until they closed the school.

With considerable hesitancy Rachel agreed to marry Aaron Lazarus of Wilmington, a widower with seven children. The wedding took place on March 21, 1821. Her young half-sister, Wiliza, went to live

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [15]

Rachel's first child, Marx Edgeworth, was born on February 6, 1822. During the summer of 1824 Rachel made her first visit home since her marriage. Her second child, Ellen, was born on July 13, 1825, the third, Mary Catherine, on September 12, 1828, and the last, Julia Judith, on October 9, 1830.

In the summer of 1833 the entire Lazarus family took an extensive trip through the North. Aaron Lazarus was at this time in the shingle and naval stores business. On May 2, 1835, he had the misfortune to loose his planing mill by fire. Because of her fathers ill health she

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al. Sketch [16]

spent much of the summer of 1837 in Richmond. As she was returning under similar circumstances the next year Rachel died suddenly at Samuel's house in Petersburg on June 23, 1838.

Rachel was a very well educated, brilliant, and serious woman. She enjoyed the pleasure and distinction of carrying on a long correspondence with Maria Edgeworth, the Irish novelist and writer. It began in 1816 when Rachel wrote to Miss Edgeworth objecting to the latter's complimentary portrayal of Jews in her books. This incident led to a regular and very interesting correspondence, in which all the Mordecais

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [1?]

displayed the greatest deference and respect for Miss Edgeworth. Rachel's two brothers, Alfred and George, when they went to Europe visited the Edgeworths in Ireland. After Rachel's death her sisters Ellen and Caroline continued the correspondence.

Rachel left four children of her own: Marx Edgeworth, seventeen years old and a student at the University of North Carolina at this time; Ellen a girl of thirteen; Mary Kate, ten; and Julia Judith, eight years old. The girls lived in the Mordecai home at Richmond for some years or with other relatives.

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [18]

From 1814 to 1844 Marx studied Medicine in Philadelphia. His later life was very unsatisfactory to his Mordecai relatives. He became an eccentric man, interested in all kinds of quack medical schemes, was very gullible, and squandered his inheritance by putting up money for all kinds of charlatans.

His sisters, Ellen and Julia, became almost equally eccentric, spending many years at various health cures where they were influenced by feminists and radicals, or so the Mordecais thought. Julia died in 1873 in South Carolina. About 1848 Ellen married a John Allen of

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [19]

Terre Haute and lived there, at Cincinnati, and other places in the West. He was interested in the Brook Farm and other reform movements. John Allen probably died in 1857. Later Ellen married a Mr. Shutt, an Englishman, and was beset by poverty and misfortune in educating a large family. As the result of her winter's visit to Mobile in 1848, Mary Kate Lazarus was married in October, 1849, to Drury Thomson, a planter near Mobile and a widower with seven children. This match met with universal opposition among the relatives, and rightly, for Thomson soon turned out to be a cruel and brutal

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [20]

husband, and Mary Kate died, July 5, 1850, when her child was prematurely born. Marx Edgeworth was married about 1855, visited in Mobile, and for a time practised medicine in Columbus, Georgia. In 1857 he went to Paris where he was involved in another quack scheme. He returned to New York in 1858. He was a follower of Fourier, and participated in a minor way in the Brook Farm movement, and published several books on scientific and social questions. He served as a private in the Confederate army, and spent his later years as a recluse in Georgia where he died in 1895.

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [21]

ELLEN MORDECAI - (November 10, 1790-October 1884) spent her early childhood at her aunt's in Richmond and there received her education. She became one of the teachers in her father's school in 1809. Constant work impaired her health so that the family sent her to Wilmington to spend the winter of 1818. Even after the family moved to Richmond Ellen's teaching days were not over, for she spent much time instructing her young half sisters and later her nieces and nephews. In the winter of 1822 she went to Warrenton to aid Caroline in her numerous duties, and went again in March, 1823, being there when Carolines two children died. Meanwhile Ellen had

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [22]

developed a great affection for John D. Plunkett a son of Achilles Plunkett's first marriage, and had determined to marry him in November, 1823. But her brother Moses objected and so she did not marry, much to her later satisfaction when J.D. Plunkett dealt rather harshly with his step-mother and her sister. In the autumn of 1824 Ellen went to Raleigh to be with Moses' widow for a time. The death of Caroline's youngest child took her to Warrenton, whence she accompanied her father to Wilmington on a visit to Rachel. Ellen spent most of the next two years with Caroline in Warrenton. The financial

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [23]

stringency following 1826 induced Ellen and Julia to open a small school at home, but they never had many students.

In the spring of 1831 Ellen, accompanied by Samuel, went to Mobile to visit their brother Solomon. From childhood there had been a very strong attachment existing between Ellen and Solomon; it was stronger however on her part than on his. After he had left home she never ceased to grieve over his absence and to look forward to the day when they could be together again. She was particularly opposed to his going as far away as Mobile. This visit was the

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [24]

climax of her twelve years of anticipation. Whether her expectations were realized is a matter of doubt, for it seems that she was disappointed in Solomon's wife, and probably the two women did not get along together very well. Ellen returned home in April, 1832. Some two years later she went to Petersburg to keep house for her brother Samuel.

How long this arrangement continued is uncertain. As she grew older Ellen felt the need of an income definitely her own, and so for the purpose of laying up a competency she began in 1848 to teach, probably as a governess in the

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [25]

the family of Denning Duer, in New York. She remained there for three or four years, accumulating in that time what she considered a sufficient competency for her old age. Thereafter she remained at home helping to care for her invalid mother, until 1858 and 1859, when she went to Mobile to be with her afflicted brother, Solomon.

SOLOMON MORDECAI (October 10, 1792 - 1869)

Solomon was born and educated in Warrenton, where he attended George's Academy from 1801 to 1806 or longer. He probably stopped his own

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [26]

education to assist his father's school, where he also kept the accounts and managed the business part of the enterprise. He and his father arranged many of their own text books in geography and grammer. He was an unusually steady and serious as well as brilliant youth. By 1817 the constant work and confinement of teaching impaired Solomon's health so that after much urging he spent the summer at various resorts, chiefly Saratoga Springs and Ballstown, New York. His place in the school was filled by George and Julia, his younger brother and sister.

After the conclusion of the family's scholastic labors Solomon went to Philadelphia,

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [27]

(October, 1819) to study medicine. In 1821 he began what amounted to an internship at the Almhouse, a hospital for the poor in Philadelphia. While in that city he fell in love with and became engaged to a Miss Anna Tennent who ultimately declined to marry him on grounds of religion.

In the spring of 1822 Solomon finished his medical training and after several months visit at home during which the matter was duly weighed he finally decided to begin practice in Mobile, Alabama, sailed for that place on December 2, 1822 and arrived on January 25, 1823. This decision met with opposition from his family who considered Mobile too unhealthy a location, as well

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [28]

as a new village in the frontier wilderness. Early in 1824 Solomon formed a partnership with a Dr. Cheusse and together they added a drug business to their medical practice. On April 22, 1824, Solomon married Caroline Waller, daughter of a planter near Mobile. Their first child, Edward, was born on April 27, 1825, and the second, William W. in March, 1827. In October of that year a fire destroyed Solomon's drug store and most of his medicines. A year later he asked Samuel for financial aid, but the latter was unable to give it. Shortly thereafter Solomon ended his partnership with Dr. Cheusse. In

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [29]

January, 1829, his third son, Samuel Fox, was born; on August, 25, 1830 his first daughter, Laura; another daughter, Susan, in 1837; perhaps in 1839, a son, John Randolph; and in 1844 the youngest, Caroline. In 1843 the eldest son, Edward, entered the University of Virginia, but was expelled during the riots of 1845, returned in 1847, and later studied medicine at Philadelphia.

William and Edward went to California in the gold rush of 1849, but returned in 1851.

Impaired vision due to cataracts forced Solomon to seek medical aid at Philadelphia in the summer of 1854, when he also visited

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [30]

his brothers and sisters in Richmond and Raleigh. It was his first and only trip back since settling at Mobile in 1823. An unsuccessful operation was performed on one eye, with the result that he was almost totally blind for the remainder of his life. His sister Caroline, who was still living at Mobile, did what she could to assist him by reading to him and visiting him frequently. In the years after this misfortune that blinded him the incompatibility between his wife and his sister came to light. His wife apparently was one of a jealous and domineering nature, so that in order to keep peace Solomon complied with her wishes in almost everything.

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [31]

There is evidence that she prevented his writing to his sisters and even intercepted some of his letters. His sisters felt, too, that his children had not been properly reared, and resented the fact that his wife was not of an intellectual turn. In 1858 the situation improved when his older children intervened and forced their mother to assume a more reasonable attitude.

About 1855 his daughter Ellen married a Mr. Brown, a planter near Mobile. In 1861 Susan married a Mr. Westfeldt, a soldier in the Confederate forces. He was probably killed in action about 1864. John

Randolph and Walker

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [32]

two of the younger sons, were in the service of the Confederacy (22nd Alabama Infantry). Walker was killed in action on September 22, 1863, in the battle of Missionary Ridge.

Solomon's sister Ellen spent the winters of 1858 and 1859 with him in Mobile

CAROLINE MORDECAI (August 27, 1794 - 1862) passed her early childhood in Richmond at her grandmother's but was taken back home after her father's second marriage. When the Mordecai school was opened she assisted in the teaching and meanwhile fell in love with Achilles Plunkett who taught music for the Plunkett was a member

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [33]

of a Santo Domingo French family which had been forced to flee during the insurrections of 1802. Caroline's father and brothers frowned on the attachment and it was not until her health and sanity were threatened that they gave a grudging assent. Caroline and Achilles Plunkett were married on December 19, 1820, and she returned to teaching in Warrenton, for he had been one of the purchasers of the Mordecai school. Plunkett had been previously married and had at least three children, John D., Louisa, and Achilles who were grown or adolescent.

Carolin's first child Charles Edward (called Frank) was born on September 24, 1821.

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch[34]

He died on May 10, 1823. Her second, Alfred Charles, was born on March 2 and died on May 15, 1823. Misfortunes then beset her in earnest, for on January 26, 1824, Achilles Plunkett died, presumably of stomach ulcers. Caroline and her step-son John D. Plunkett continued the Warren-ton school for a time. On about April 2, 1824, Caroline's third child, Frank Alfred was born. He died in January 2, 1825. In November, 1825, Caroline sold the Plunkett school for \$7,000. J.D. Plunkett ceased teaching and left for Santo Domingo to try to recover some of the family property there. Caroline found it necessary to

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [35]

to begin school keeping again in 1827. In 1830 Mrs Bourdet, Caroline's mother-in-law, died after a residence of some eight years with her. Late in 1830 Caroline moved to Raleigh where she was to devote herself to the education of Moses' children. This arrangement lasted less than a year, however, for Caroline felt dependent if not subservient to the Lanes, and so in September, 1831, she went to Wilmington where she opened a school and assisted with the education of Rachel's children. Yielding to her friends' urgings in 1833 Caroline decided to go to West Tennessee where she spent one year at

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch[36]

La Grange. She then began teaching in Brownsville where she remained until 1836 when she proposed going to Mobile to teach Solomon's children. This she did and remained there until 1860, teaching a school most of the time, though it is doubtful how much instruction she gave to Solomon's children. As transportation facilities improved, Caroline made more frequent visits to Richmond during the summers. About 1861 she returned to the family home in Richmond and in 1862 went to Raleigh where she died in a mental hospital.

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [37]

JULIA MORDECAI (May 17, 1799 - 1852) figures less prominently in the correspondence than most other members of the family. She began teaching in 1817 when Solomon's ill health forced his temporary cessation. Julia spent most of her time at home, occupied with housekeeping and the education of the younger children, but observed an occasional respite as in 1832-33 when she went to Raleigh and Wilmington for several months.

About 1850 Julia's health began to fail. As early as 1847 the family feared she was threatened with insanity, but she later improved. She was very ill during the summer of 1852 and died shortly thereafter. She never married.

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [38]

GEORGE W. MORDECAI (April 27, 1801 - Feb. 19, 1871) the eldest son of the second marriage, was educated at Warrenton and in 1817 went to Richmond where he joined Samuel in his business operations. A few months later he returned to Warrenton where he temporarily took over Solomon's teaching duties. In 1818 George went to Kentucky where he was in the tobacco business. Two years later he joined his brother Moses in Raleigh, under whom he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1821, and practiced for some fifteen years. In 1836 he was made president of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, a position which he held

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [39]

until 1852. He was on the board of directors until his death in 1871. Two years later he went to England, probably on railroad business, and visited the Edgeworths in Ireland. In 1843 George went to Mobile on business and took the opportunity to visit Solomon and Caroline, his sister.

At the beginning of 1849 George became president of the North Carolina State Bank. He was married on June 1, 1853, to Margaret Cameron. Their only child was born in 1855. George's wife had very poor health, spent much time consulting physicians and visiting health resorts.

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [40]

She continued to be an invalid for years.

In 1860 George was president of Forest Mill, a paper mill on the Neuse River. In 1862 and 1863 he assisted in the purchase of provisions and supplies for the Confederate government. He died in Raleigh.

ALFRED MORDECAI (January 3, 1804 - October 23, 1887) was born in Warrenton, North Carolina, educated first in his father's school and by his brothers and sisters, and entered West Point in June 24, 1819. His standing was high and he graduated first in his class (1823), returning immediately as an instructor in engineering. In

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch[41]

the summer of 1824 he made an extensive tour of the Great Lakes area. In 1825 he was transferred to Fortress Monroe where he assisted the chief of engineers in construction. Three years later he was transferred to Washington, D.C. where he was connected with the arsenal. In 1832 he was promoted captain of ordnance and in 1855 was one of a commission sent to the Crimea to study operations there. He spent 1834 in Europe, visiting England, Ireland, France, Italy and other parts of the Continent. In the following year he was transferred to the Frankfort Arsenal near Philadelphia.

MORDECAI, Jacob et al.

Sketch[42]

On June 2, 1836, he married Sara Hays of a Philadelphia family. His father and sisters Emma and Laura attended the wedding. Alfred had for soem time been dissatisfied with army life, so that within a year after his marriage he had about decided to resign. He was deterred however, by the panic of 1837, and did not resign until 1861. Their first child, Laura, was born on June 5, 1837, and early in 1839 their second, Rosa. During the summer of 1840 Alfred was sent to Europe on an army mission. Their first son, Frank, was born probably in 1841 and died in 1843. A daughter, Miriam, was born in 1843, and a son, Alfred, early in 1844.

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [43]

The latter became an army man, in the West Point class of 1857, fought with the Union forces, and became a brigadier general. Augustus was born in 1848, and the last child, Gratz, early in 1850.

In 1857 Alfred was transferred to Watervliet Arsenal, near Albany, New York. With the advent of secession Alfred resigned, feeling unable to fight against his own family in the South or against his wife's family in the North. He began to teach mathematics in Philadelphia, soon became assistant engineer of the Mexico and Pacific Railroad, 1863-1866, and for the remainder of his life was connected with

MORDECAI, Jacob, et al.

Sketch [44]

canal and coal companies owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

AUGUSTUS MORDECAI - (October 5, 1806 - July 25, 1847). After receiving his early education in Warrenton, Augustus was sent to Raleigh where he was under the eye of his two brothers, Moses and George. After a few years in Raleigh Augustus returned to Spring Farm where, as his father grew older, he took charge of the farming operations. In 1830 he investigated the gold mining prospects in North Carolina, but did not venture very heavily on the project. Just what his occupation was for the next several years is a little

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Sketch [45]

vague, for he, the youngest son, had borne the brunt of staying at home with his parents while the other boys had been trained for a profession. On March 5, 1835, Augustus married Rosina Ursula Young of Westbrook, and estate adjoining Spring Farm, and moved to a farm near Raleigh. After a few years they returned to Rosewood which also adjoined Spring Farm.

Their first child, William Young, was born on March 28, 1836; the second, Mary Brooke, was born on August 15, 1837, and died in infancy; the third, John Brooke, was born on October 14, 1839; the forth, Rebecca, on January 9, 1842;

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the fifth, George Washington, on April 18, 1844; the sixth Mary Brooke, born on July 28, 1846, died in infancy; and the last, born in 1848, after Augustus' death, was named Augusta.

In the 1840's Augustus entered the ice business, and at the time of his death had the largest ice storage plant in Virginia.

The daughter, Rebecca, died in 1849 at the age of seven. The three sons served the Confederacy in the 2nd Company, Richmond Howitzers. The son, John Brooke (1839-1873) was a student at the University of Virginia, 1858-1860, and became a lawyer in Richmond. On May 4, 1873

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Sketch [47]

he was killed in a duel with Page McCarty over a girl. This was the last duel fought in Richmond. George W. went to California where he married Louise Dixon from Greenville Miss. and settled at Madera in the San Joaquin valley. William remained at Rosewood and married, first Helen Alves Norwood, and second, Elizabeth Blount Hill, both of North Carolina families. Augusta never married and died in Richmond on February 5, 1939.

ELIZA KENNON MORDECAI (Aug. 10, 1809-Nov. 1861) was named for Mrs. Eliza Kennon, a distinguished woman and a great friend of the family.

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Sketch[48]

Eliza Mordecai was educated first in her father's school, after 1818 by her half-sisters, Rachel and Ellen, and then went to live with Rachel in Wilmington. About 1824 Eliza came back home to Spring Farm, but spent the winter of 1825-1826 in Wilmington where she was introduced to society. On November 21, 1827 Eliza married her cousin, Samuel Hays Myers, and they settled in Petersburg where he had been in business with Samuel Mordecai since 1825.

The first child, Edmund Trowbridge Dana, was born on July 13, 1830, in Richmond. In 1832 Sam H. Myers dissolved his business connection

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Sketch [49]

with Sam Mordecai and entered the tobacco business exclusively. Their daughter Carolina, was born December 5, 1844. Samuel H. Myers suffered almost constantly from gout and died in 1849 at the age of fifty one. Thenceforward Eliza lived in the family home at Richmond.

As early as 1848 their son, Edmund Danna, was working for himself. From the outset he was apparently connected with railroad building and engineering. From 1849 to 1853 he was in charge of construction of a tunnel through the Blue Ridge Mts. Between 1853 and 1857 he was chief engineer in charge of construction on the York

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Sketch [50]

River Railroad. When this was suspended for want of funds in 1857 he took charge of constructing an aqueduct near Georgetown, D.C., which was to furnish the water supply for Washington. He served the Confederacy as major in the Engineer Corps, and was President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad from Nov. 20, 1889 until his death on May 12, 1905. In 1856 he married Frances Colquhoun Trigg. Their children were Lilburn Trigg, 1856; Eliza Kennon, 1860; and Edmund Trowbridge Danna, Jr. Eliza Kennon married William C. Preston.

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Sketch[51]

LAURA MORDECAI (April 23, 1818-July 4, 1839) the youngest child, was born in Warrenton. She was considered by the family as its most promising member, for she was both beautiful and had unusual mental endowments. Ellen took charge of her education.

As she grew older it came her turn to spend some time away from home, and so the winter of 1835 saw her visiting Eliza in Petersburg, while Alfred's wedding in the summer of 1836 gave her a prolonged excursion to Philadelphia. She spent the following winter in Raleigh with Rosina

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Sketch [52]

and Augustus, and in Wilminton with Rachel. Some time later she was engaged to John Brooke Young, of Westbrook and brother of Rosina Ursula Young Mordecai. Their wedding date was set and their house under construction when Laura died very suddenly on July 5, 1839. This was a crushing blow to the family, following so closely on Rachel's and their father's death the preceding year.

One copy of the Boston Spectator, Jan. 22, 1814, added 3-4-50.

The original papers contain the secretary's report of the SICK SOLDIERS RELIEF SOCIETY, Raleigh, N.C. Oct. 1, 1861.

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Sketch .53,

Added 2-5-51, a sketch on the Mordecai residence in Raleigh, N. C., accompanied by letters to and from Miss Pattie Mordecai concerning the article and dated June, 1936. The sketch was written by Marshall De Lancey Haywood.

Three items added 3-24-54. These consist of letters by Samuel Mordecai about some land in Wisc. which he bought when it was sold for its taxes.

1 item added 3-4-58: Combination bill and receipt of Sept., 1799, which bears the signature of Mordecai.

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See also Samuel Mordecai, Richmond in By-Gone Days (1856), which contains interleaved manuscript notes and handwritten changes and additions to the text.

103 items added, 10-3-69: They are primarily the correspondence of Emma Mordecai, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Myers) Mordecai. The correspondents, who resided in various places in North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia, were either relatives or personal friends of Emma. One of the correspondents was Solomon Cohen of

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Savannah, Georgia, an attorney. Cohen had been a delegate to the Georgia State Convention in 1865 and also the Democratic or Conservative candidate for Congress in that same year. One of the letters to Emma was written by Sally Vaughn Norral, a former slave. (23 Nov. 1867)

The bulk of the content in these letters is personal in nature, although some subjects of note are included. In the letters of Miriam G. and Solomon Cohen, there are descriptions of various places in France and Switzerland which

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they visited, and also of Eugénie, Carlota, and Maximilian.. Other subjects are political aspects of Reconstruction; Sherman's march through Columbia, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.; wages; prices; states' rights; and slavery.

The financial papers contain miscellaneous bills and receipts, and a bank statement. The majority of the bills were charged to Mrs. Ellen Mordecai of Raleigh, N. C., the daughter of Margaret (Lane) and Moses Mordecai and the granddaughter of Jacob Mordecai. The bank

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statement belonged to Samuel F. Mordecai in account with George W. Mordecai, who was president of the North Carolina State Bank.

The two journals of Isabel R. Mordecai of Charleston, S.C., are mostly travel diaries from her trip to England and the continent in 1858-1859, but the second volume also dates during the months of secession and the formation of the Confederacy in 1860-1861. The first journal (175 pp.) dates from July 3, 1858, to March 13, 1859. Her itinerary included the following

places and others along the way: New York City, Liverpool, London, Brussels, Cologne, Kassel, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Strasbourg, Dijon, Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, Leghorn, Pisa, and Rome. The second journal (106 pp.) is primarily from Paris and London and their environs and the route between them via Rouen and Brighton. The entries date from Aug. 12 to Oct. 10, 1859. A second section of this volume, dating from Dec. 20, 1860, to Feb. 9, 1861, was written in Charleston when her principal concerns were

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Secession and the formation of the Confederacy.

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~~Mordecai, J[acob]~~

Cab. ~~58~~

D5

Ledger. 1811-1818.

41

[Warrenton, N. C.]

135 pp.

Leather. 32 x 22 cm.

AUG 30 1940

#30 Mordecai, Jacob, et al.

M-3003

Mordecai, Isabel R.

D5

Journal.

1859-1861 (No. 2)

Charleston, S. C.

106 pp.

Leather. 21 x 14 cm.

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Treasure Room Mordecai, Jacob, et al.

M-3002

S Mordecai, Isabel R.

DS

Journal. 1858-1859. (No. 1)

Charleston, S. C.

276 pp. Leather. 18 x 14 cm.

AUG 30 1940

Treasure Room Mordecai, Jacob, et al.

F-3006
ms. 24

Mordecai, Samuel and Company

Ledger. 1839-1865.

PS

Petersburg, Virginia

257 p. Calf. 30 x 45 cm.

[See main file for sketch of Mordecai.]

June 14, 1939.

Mordecai, Samuel Fox

See Duke University Archives